	Page 1			
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	NEW YORK - DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			
. 3	DOCKET NO. CV 97-7640			
4	X			
5	ROBERT A. FALISE, LOUIS KLEIN,:			
6	JR., FRANK MACCHIAROLA, :			
7	CHRISTIAN E. MARKEY, JR., :			
8	As Trustees, :			
9	Plaintiff, :			
10				
11	THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, :			
12	R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY,:			
13	B.A.T INDUSTRIES, PLC; BROWN :			
14	& WILLIAMSON TOBACCO :			
15	CORPORATION;			
16	PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED; :			
17	LIGGETT GROUP, INC.;			
18	LORILLARD TOBACCO COMPANY, :			
19	Defendants.			
20				
21	Washington, D.C.			
22	Wednesday, October 13, 1999			
23	Videotape Deposition of MARIANNA S. SMITH,			
24	a witness herein, called for examination by counsel			
25	for Defendant Brown & Williamson in the			

1   above entitled matter, pursuant to notice, the witness being duly swom by SUSAN L. CIMINELLI, CRR.   3   RPR. A Notary Public in and for the District of   4   Columbia, taken at the offices of Kirkland & Filis,   565 Isb Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:18.08   565 Isb Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:18.08   5   Amm. Wednesday, October 13, 1999, and the proceedings being taken down by Stenotype by SUSAN L.   6   666 Fifth Avenue   New York, New York		Page 2	
2 witness being duly sworn by SUSANL, CIMINELLI, CRR, RRPA, shotary Public and for the District of Columbia, taken at the offices of Kirkland & Ellis, 5 657 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:18:08	Page 4		١,
3 RPR, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, taken at the offices of Kirkland & Ellis, 5 655 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:18.08	KANCES (Continued):		,
4 Columbia, taken at the offices of Kirkland & Ellis, 5 6551 Sids Trect, N.W., Washington, D.C. at 9:18.08 6 a.m., Wednesday, October 13, 1999, and the 7 proceedings being taken down by Stenotype by SUSAN L. CCMINELLL, CRR, RPR, and transcribed under her 9 direction. 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 11 19 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	shalf of the Distriction and Wise.		
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12   BEN J. WEAVER, ESQ.   13   Krupnick, Campbell, Malone, Rosel   14   Busser, Slama & Hancock   15   Suite 100   16   Courthouse Law Plaza   17   700 Southest Third Avenue   18   Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316   19   (954) 763-8181   20   20   21   ALSO PRESENT:   22   DAVID AUSTERN   23   STEPHEN GRIDER, Videographer   24   25   Z2   Z2   Z3   Z4   Z5   Z2   Z4   Z5   Z5   Z5   Z6   Z6   Z6   Z6   Z6			1
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14   Buser, Slama & Hancock   15   Suite 100   16   Courthouse Law Plaza   17   700 Southeast Third Avenue   18   Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316   19   (954) 763-8181   20   21   ALSO PRESENT:   22   DAVID AUSTERN   23   STEPHEN GRIDER, Videographer   24   25   25   27   27   27   27   28   29   29   29   29   29   29   29			1
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PROCEEDINGS

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On record and the time: on screen is 9:18:08. I ask each counsel to identify himself and his party.

MR. BERNICK: This is David Bernick for Brown & Williamson.

MS. MARMOR: Sarah Marmor, for Brown and Williamson.

MR. SAXL: Steven Saxl of Greenberg Traurig for Lorillard Tobacco Company, RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company and Philip Morris, Incorporated.

MR. MOLSTER: Charles Molster, Winston & Strawn for Philip Morris.

MR. WEAVER: Ben Weaver, co-counsel with Mr. Stengel and Mr. Austern for Marianna Smith.

MR. STENGEL; James Stengel for the witness, Marianna Smith and the plaintiffs in this. actions, the trustees, the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust.

20 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Please swear her in. 21

MARIANNA S. SMITH,

23 ETED1

24 was called as a witness by counsel for

Defendant Brown & Williamson, and having been duly

then?

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A. I would say we are talking 1982 or 3.

Q. Okay. Maybe it's good that we go over a couple of rules. The first is that you understand that you are under oath and you have an obligation to 6 tell the truth.

A. Yes.

Q. The second and equally important rule is that if at any time you don't understand a question that I'm asking you, you have to be sure to let me 11 know and I'll do my best to rephrase the question. 12 If you don't do that, we'll assume that you have 13 understood the question and will reply upon your 14 answers. Can we proceed on that basis?

A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. Okay. As I understand it, you became the 17 executive director of the Manville Trust in October 18 of 1987?

A. Yes.

20 Q. And you remained the executive director until what date, roughly?

22 A. Late November of 1991.

23 Q. Since that time, could you just give us a 24 sort of rough overview of what your employment has

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sworn by the Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows:

> **EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT BROWN & WILLIAMSON** BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. We all set here, Miss Smith?

Yes.

Q. Okay. Before we get into the questioning, I just want to make sure that we cover some of the basic ground rules of the deposition so that we have an understanding about those rules. Have you ever been deposed before?

A. Yes.

Q. On how many occasions?

Oh, two or three. A.

16 Q. Okay. Could you tell me just general 17 terms what those depositions were about?

A. Those depositions were about legal education back in my time as a law school professor and dean.

21 Q. Okay. Those were sworn depositions given 22 in connection with a case?

A. Yes. They were litigation within the American University.

Q. Okay. That must have been a while ago,

A. Since that time, I have served on a number of boards for both for-profit corporations and for not-for-profits.

Q. Okay. Could you tell me what those boards are?

6 A. I have served on the board of Parsons 7 Brinckerhoff, an engineering consulting firm located in New York, located in New York. I have served on the board of Vargo, which is a cosmetic company with offices in New York and in Paris, France. I have 10 served on the board of governors of the American Bar Association. I serve on the board of trustees of the 12

13 national association -- that's not right. They call 14

it the judicial college, American Judicial College I 15 think they call it now. I serve on the board of the

national association of victims attorneys, and of the 16 victims association in conjunction with that. I 17

serve on the board of visitors at Tulane law school. 18

I serve on the board of visitors at American

University law school. I think that's it. 20

Q. Are all of those board positions paying 21 22 positions? 23

A. Part of them are.

Q. Could you tell me which ones of them are 24 paying positions?

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A. I'm paid by Vargo and I'm paid by Parsons Brinckerhoff and I'm paid by American University and I am paid by Tulane.

Q. Okay. Are any of those positions full-time employment positions?

A. No. sir.

O. Have you had any full-time employment positions since you left the Trust in November of 1991?

A. No, sir.

Q. Since you left the Trust in November of 1991, have you had any contacts with people who were involved in Trust activities?

MR. STENGEL: Are you excluding our obvious contact in connection with this deposition. BY MR. BERNICK:

16 17 Q. Yes. Before you met Mr. Stengel in 18 connection with this deposition.

A. I have had social contacts with some of 19 the employees at the Trust. Dinner. Lunch, some of those kinds of things.

22 Q. Okay. Anything else?

23 A. No.

Q. Have you ever been consulted, have you,

25 since you left in November 1991 been consulted by the

seeking employment or seeking board positions?

A. No.

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Q. Have you given as a reference anybody who acted as a trustee of the Manville Trust, again, in seeking employment or board positions?

A. No.

Q. Have you given as a reference or had any contact with anybody who has represented asbestos claimants in claims against the Trust? Have you used any of those lawyers as references or had contact with them in connection with efforts to obtain employment or board positions?

A. No.

14 Q. So really since November of 1991, you have had no professionally-related contacts with trustees 15 of the trust or with lawyers who are prosecuting 17 claims against the Trust?

Α. The answer to that is no.

19 Q. . You have had -- no, you have not had such 20 contacts?

A. I have no recollection of any such contacts.

Q. Okay. When you spoke with Mr. Austern in the spring, did he call you or did you call him?

A. He called me.

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Trust in connection with any Trust activities or functions?

A. No.

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O. The social contacts that have you had since you left the Trust, with whom are have those contacts been?

A. David Austern, Pat Houser, Karen, whose 7 last name I can't remember, Dennis Feely. I guess 9

10 Q. With respect to any of these four people, do you regard any of these people as being basically 11 friends of yours, social friends? 12

A. I'm friendly with those people.

O. I guess what I'm just trying to find out is these contacts, how regular have they been?

A. I haven't seen anyone from the Trust in 16 two years. Until this meeting. 17

O. When did you first learn that the Trust had filed this suit?

A. It must have been in the spring when David 20 called and we talked, they told me that, it would be 21 the spring of 1999. 22

23 O. Okay. At any point in time since you left the Trust in November of 1991, have you given as 24

a reference anybody from the Trust in connection with

Page 13

Q. Okay. And could you tell me just 1 2 generally what the subject of that discussion was? 3

A. He asked me if I had any Trust documents.

Q. Okay. What did you tell him?

A. No.

Q. Did anything else get discussed during the 6 7 course of that call?

A. If we did, it was the socializing sort of 8 thing, how are your children and is your husband's 9 10 health good. That sort of thing.

Q. Okay.

A. No business. 12

Any further contacts that you have had 13 since then with people who either are affiliated with the Trust or were affiliated with the Trust, again 15 setting aside Mr. Stengel? 16

A. I don't believe so.

Q. When did you first learn that your deposition was going to be taken?

A. I think I had a voicemail asking me if I 20 could appear for a deposition about three weeks ago 21

22 maybe. Would it be fair to say that after your 23 contact with Mr. Austern in the spring concerning 24

documents, that voicemail three weeks ago was the

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next contact that you had relating to this case or 2 the Trust?

- A. I believe that's right.
- 4 Q. Okay. And after you got the voicemail, 5 did you have any further discussions with Mr. Austern 6 or other people involved in the trust? 7
- A. I called David to learn what the, what his message was about and he asked me if I could be available for a deposition today. I agreed to do so. 10 That's about three weeks ago, I think. I would have 11 to go back and look at the phone records to know that 12 answer. I'm not sure.
- 13 Q. Any other contacts that you have had in 14 connection with this case, other than any contacts 15 with Mr. Stengel?
- 16 A. I think there was only one other 17 conversation with David, and that was just more about 18 the mechanical details of what was happening.
- 19 Q. When did you meet Mr. Stengel for the 20 first time?
- 21
- A. Yesterday.Q. That's the first time you ever met 22
- 23 Mr. Stengel?

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- 24 A. That's right.
  - Q. And how long was your meeting with him

- private lawyer, Miss Smith?
  - Yes, sir, I do.
    - And who is that?
    - Mr. Ben Weaver. Α.
    - Q. Is he sitting here also?
  - A. Yes, sir.
    - Q. And Mr. Weaver, are you paying him for his time here?
      - A. He will be compensated for his time.
  - 10 Q. Does Mr. Weaver have any, to your 11 knowledge, have any professional relationship with the Trust or anybody associated with the Trust?
    - A. Not to my knowledge...
  - 14 Q. So he has been your private attorney for 15 some time?
    - A. He has represented me before.
  - 17 Q. Okay. In connection with your meeting with Mr. Stengel yesterday, was that the only meeting 18 or discussion that you have had with anybody 20 concerning what your testimony might be in connection 21 with this deposition?
    - A. Yes, sir.
  - 23 Q. I'm really just asking you whether you had
  - any discussions or meetings with Mr. Weaver
  - 25 concerning what your testimony would be?

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yesterday?

- A. I think it began around 12:30 and it was over about 3:30.
- Q. Are you -- are you or people acting for 5. you compensating Mr. Stengel for this time here today?
  - A. I have no knowledge of that.
  - Q. Is there anything that you have done to formally retain Mr. Stengel as your lawyer?
  - A. Mr. Stengel represents me and the Trust.
  - Q. I understand that he represents the Trust. I guess really what I'm asking you, Miss Smith, is
- why do you say that he represents you? 13 14
  - A. I asked him to represent me.
- 15 Q. And when you asked him, was that 16 yesterday?
- 17 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. Was that something that he 18 19 suggested?
- 20 A. No. sir.
  - Q. And when you had that discussion, was
- there any discussion of whether you would compensate
- 23 Mr. Stengel for his time?
- 24 A. That has not been discussed.
  - Q. Do you have any, do you have your own

A. Oh. No, sir.

- 2 Q. At any point in time all the way up to today, have you ever had any contact with anybody. representing the Trust or working with the Trust as to what your testimony might be and what you would 6 say in this case?
  - A. No, sir.
  - Q. Did anyone from the Trust contact you during the course of this, and prior to your meeting with Mr. Stengel, to talk about what you would say concerning tobacco documents or tobacco evidence?
    - A. No, sir.
- 13 Q. Are you aware that pleadings have been filed in this case which make representations 15 concerning what you are knowledgeable about or what you would say concerning tobacco documents? Did 16 anyone tell you that? 17
  - A. Would you rephrase that? I don't understand what you are saying.
- 20 Q. Yes. It wasn't a good question. Were you 21 told that pleadings have been filed in this case by
- the Trust which describe what you would say 22
- 23 concerning the effect of tobacco documents on
- decisions that have been made by the Trust over time? 24
- 25 Did anyone ever tell you that?

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A. No.

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the

THE WITNESS: Thank you. I don't understand what you are asking. I'm sorry.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Pleadings have been filed in this case by the Trust. They have filed papers in this case. And those papers describe certain facts which the Trust believes that you would testify to concerning the effect of tobacco documents. Now, all I'm asking is did anyone ever tell you that?
  - A. No. sir.
- 14 Q. That those pleadings would be filed,
- statements would be made by the Trust about what your testimony might be? 16
  - A. No, sir.
- 18 Q. Okay. In connection with your meeting 19 with Mr. Stengel yesterday, did you review any pieces 20 of paper, or any documents of any kind?
  - A. No, sir. I did not.
- 22 Q. Did you review any testimony of any kind?
  - A. No, sir. I did not.
- Q. Did you discuss what other people already 24
- 25 had testified to in this case, that is, what

A. Yes.

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Q. And what did he say about his testimony? MR. STENGEL: I'm going to instruct the witness not to answer the question because I think the discussion of testimony arose in the context of providing legal advice to the witness.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Is Mr. Austern your counsel? Personal?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you retain him?
- A. We discussed it yesterday.
- 12 Q. You must be clear. You told Mr. Austern yesterday that you wanted him to represent you in 14 connection with your testimony?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Who else have you asked to represent you in connection with your testimony other than Mr. Stengel, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Austern?
    - A. No one.
- 20 Q. I want to go back to the question of
- 21 Mr. Austern's statements to you regarding, and I only 22 want to you focus on what Mr. Austern said concerning
- 23 his testimony. I want you to describe for me what
  - Mr. Austern said to you concerning his testimony.
    - MR. STENGEL: Same instruction to the

Mr. Austern had testified to and what Miss Houser had testified to?

MR. STENGEL: Counsel, I'll let the witness respond with the understanding that this is not in any way, shape, or form a subject matter waiver of privilege because we are getting to the edge of what I would consider to be privileged communication.

# BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Do you understand the question?
- 11 A. Let's try again.
- 12 Q. Any time during the course of the meeting 13 yesterday, that is the only meeting that you have had
- concerning your testimony, correct? 15
  - A. Yes.
- 16 Q. At any time during the course of that meeting, was there any discussion of the testimony 17
- that Mr. Austern has given in this case? 18
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Was Mr. Austern present at this meeting? 20
- 22 Q. Who else was there besides Mr. Stengel,
- 23 Mr. Weaver, and Mr. Austern?
- 24 A. That's all.
- 25 O. Did Mr. Austern describe his testimony?

witness.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Are you going to follow that instruction, Miss Smith?
  - A. I'm sorry. What did you say?
- Q. I think he's instructed you. He's given you instruction, maybe you want to make it clear to Jim what --

MR. STENGEL: I will instruct the witness not to respond to that question on the basis of attorney-client privilege.

# BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Was there any discussion yesterday during 13 the course of the meeting that had you concerning the 15 testimony of Ms. Houser?
  - A. No.
- 17 Q. Was there any discussion concerning the testimony of Mr. Macchiarola, Frank Macchiarola? 18.
  - A. No.
- 20 Do you know Mr. Macchiarola? O.
- 21 Α.
- 22 Have you had any contact with him Q.
- 23 concerning this case?
  - Α.
    - What about Miss Houser? Are you aware of

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6 Pages 3 to 21)

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Page 22

the fact that she did give a deposition in this case?

- 2 A. I was told that.
- Q. Yesterday? 3
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Have you had any contact with Ms. Houser
- 6 about her testimony?
- 7 A. No.

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- 8 Q. I want to spend a little bit of time 9 talking about your personal background.
  - A. Um-hmm.
- Q. You have to respond orally. Could you 11
- 12 just tell us a little bit about your educational 13
  - background?
- 14 A. I received my first degree from Perdue 15 University with a BS in pharmacy. My second degree 16 was from University of Indiana with JD and I received an LLM from University of Texas Law School of Austin. 17
- 18 Q. When was that?
  - A. It must have been about 1976, I believe:
- 20 Q. After you graduated from law school, what
- 21 did you do next?
- 22 A. Became a law professor.
- 23 Q. Where was that?
- 24 A. My first job was at Nova University in
- Fort Lauderdale.

- Q. I mean, do you know why it is that you
  - 2 came to be offered that position?
  - 3 A. I testified before the Senate of the
  - 4 United States about a products liability bill and the
  - 5 officers of the outlet happened to be in the back 6 room. They heard my testimony. They invited me to
  - 7 lunch. We had negotiations and they offered me a 8

    - Q. Okay. And you took that position in 1984?
      - A. I think that's about right.
  - 11 Q. And you held that position until you came 12 to work for the Manville Trust in October of '87?
  - 13 A. Yes, sir.

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- 14 Q. Is it true that you basically had
- 15. continuous full-time employment from 1976, when you
- 16 took your position at Nova University all the way up
- through and until the time that you joined the 17
- Manville Trust in October of '87, or were there 18
- 19 periods of time during that period where you were
- 20 employed only part-time? 21
  - No. I was employed full time. I wasn't --
- 22 So -- I'm sorry. Is that right? Q.
- 23 Α.
- 24 And likewise, you have obviously had a
- full-time position at the Trust from October of '87

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- Q. Okay. I'm sorry. Go ahead.
- 2 A. Indiana University in Indianapolis, and 3 then American University in Washington, D.C., and I taught several months, I'm sorry, it must have been 5 about eight months in England, at Oxford.
- 6 Q. And when was that?
- 7 A. 1980, approximately.
  - These different positions that you have just described for us, over what period of time did they extend? You told us that you got your first position in 1976. Over what period of time did that position and the succeeding positions last?
  - A. I was on the faculty at Nova from 1976, '75, '76, whatever that was until I left there in '81. I taught summers in Indianapolis at Indiana
- University, and I taught at Oxford during that period, then I came on the faculty and went into the
- dean's office in 1981 at American University and I 18 stayed there until 1984, I guess, something like 19
- 20. that. 21
  - Q. Okay. And what happened in 1984?
- 22 A. I was recruited and became the executive
- 23 director of American Trial Lawyers Association.
- 24 Q. How did that come about?

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25 A. I was offered the job and I took it. until November of '91, correct?

- A. That's right.
- Q. Could you tell me a little bit about what your duties and responsibilities at ATLA were?
- A. I was the executive director. It was my 5 job to run the place. 6
  - Q. Is it true that the American Trial Lawyers Association is basically an association that
- 8 9 represents plaintiffs lawyers?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Is it true that it is far and away the 11 largest and most prominent such association? 12
  - A. Yes.
- 13 14 Q. Could you describe for me the kinds of
- 15 activities that ATLA pursued while you were there, just generically the kind of activities that ATLA 16
- pursued on behalf of plaintiffs lawyers throughout 17
- the United States? 18
  - A. We had a large department of education for continuing education of attorneys. We had a very
- active political arm with a large PAC. We had a 21
- very active legislative arm. And then we provide the 22
- typical normal services of membership that any 23
- organization provides from credit cards to trips'and 24
- 25 travel services and that sort of thing.

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Q. When you say the political arm, what does that refer to?

A. ATLA is a very prominent lobbying 3 organization in Washington, D.C.

Q. Could you tell me roughly the budget of 5. ATLA during the period of time, annual budget of ATLA 6

during the period of time when you were there as the 7 executive director? 8

A. About \$20 million a year. That does not include the PAC. That's the operational budget.

Q. What about the PAC?

A. PACs vary depending on where you are in an election cycle.

Q. Right?

A. It would be as little as a few hundred 15

thousand dollars at any given moment. It could be 16 17 several million.

Q. Do you know roughly how much ATLA contributed to political campaigns or political 20 parties during the year 1987?

A. I don't remember.

Q. During the course of your different --22

23 I'll withdraw that and rephrase it a little

24 differently.

During the course of your work for ATLA,

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employment at ATLA, you came to know Pat Houser pretty well?

Α. Yes, sir.

And were you responsible really for her. being hired at the Manville Trust?

Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. I take it then that you had regard for her truthfulness and integrity, thought she was a person who told the truth and had personal integrity?

A. Yes, I do.

11 Q. Do you still have that view today?

Α. I certainly do.

She has said that you were a close personal friend of two of the trustees, that is Brother Hare and Dan Fogel.

That's right.

Would that be an accurate statement? 17 Q.

18 Α.

19 Q. And was that true prior to the time that 20 you joined the Manville Trust?

A. Yes.

22 Were you also personal friends with any of

23 the asbestos lawyers that you have mentioned, either

Scotty Baldwin or Ron Motley?

A. I was a personal friend of Scotty Baldwin.

did you have contact with anybody who later became or at any time became a trustee of the Manville Trust?

3 A. Yes.

Q. Who did you have contact with while you were at ATLA?

A. Francis Hare.

O. Who else?

A. Perhaps Dan Fogel. I knew Dan Fogel, but I'm not sure that it's through ATLA that I knew him.

10 Q. Did you have any contacts while you were 11 at ATLA with people who, employers who had brought

lawsuits or claims on behalf of asbestos claimants?

13 A. Yes.

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Q. Who?

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A. Scotty Baldwin from Marshall, Texas was president of ATLA while I was executive director and

he had asbestos cases in his firm. Ron Motley was an officer of ATLA for a short time while I was there.

He had asbestos cases. Fred Baron from Dallas, Texas 19

was active in ATLA in the education area at one

21 point, so I did not know him well, but I knew him,

22 and Dick Gerny, who is a former president of ATLA who

was well before my time but I did know him. I didn't 23

24 know any of the other asbestos lawyers at all. 25 Q. I take it that during the course of your

- 1 Q. Obviously I think from what you have said it would be fair to say that both Brother Hare and 2

Dan Fogel did have strong ties to the plaintiff's bar prior to the time that they became trustees with the

Manville Trust. Would that be accurate?

A. I think so.

Q. Okay. Were there any other trustees, Manville Trustees who had ties to the plaintiff's bar

prior to the time that they became trustees of the

10 Trust?

A. I have no knowledge.

Q. How did it come to pass that you were 12 recruited to become the executive director of the 13

14 Manville Trust?

A. I got a phone call from a professional

16 Q. Okay. Do you know how that headhunter 17

came to have your name? 18 A. I have no knowledge of how he had my name, 19

20

O. Is it true that in point of fact it was 21 Brother Hare who recommended you for the position? 22

A. That's possible. I don't know that for a 23

24 fact.

Q. Let's see if we can find something that --25

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do you remember that the head hunter was namedRussell Reynolds Associates?

A. Well, I have had contact with them. I don't recollect that that's who that was at the time. I don't know.

Q. Okay. Were you ever told that Russell Reynolds Associates was given your name by Francis Hare? Did you ever learn that?

A. I don't know that.

Q. You must have had some impression at least, Miss Smith, about why it is that they came all of a sudden called Marianna Smith to fill this position with Manville Trust?

A. If you are asking me did I assume that that's possible, yes. But I got phone calls from headhunters often. I still do. I don't know where they came from.

Q. Well, did you ever have any conversations
with Brother Hare where he told you or you discussed
the fact that he had had this contact with a
headhunter and basically to give him your name?

A. I have no clear recollection of that

A. I have no clear recollection of that conversation.

Q. You don't have a recollection one way or the other?

A. That's right.

Q. You in turn hired other people to comprise your staff, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. And when you turned to hire other people to comprise your staff, again you went to the ATLA organization, correct?

A. I brought people with me who had worked for me there as when I went to ATLA, I took people with me who had worked for me before.

Q. If you would focus on my question. When you came to work for the Manville Trust, you wanted to hire your key people, you hired people that had been employed at ATLA, correct?

A. I hired some.

16 Q. Well, Mr. Austern, you hired from ATLA, correct?

18 A. Um-hmm.

Q. Respond orally.

20 A. Yes

Q. And Miss Houser you hired from ATLA?

22 A. Yes.

Q. Would it be fair to say, Ms. Smith, that both in the composition of the board of trustees and

25 in the composition of the higher levels of the

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A. No.

Q. You don't have any recollection of ever having discussed with Brother Hare how it came to pass that you were hired as the executive director?

A. Are you -- would you --

Q. Sure. I'm sorry. Let me try to do it again. I'm just asking you just most generally, you have no recollection of any conversation with Brother Hare about how it came to pass that you were recruited to become the executive director, is that what you are saying?

A. Perhaps I have -- I have a general impression in my mind that because Brother was one of the trustees, I was, my name came forward. I may have known that at one time. As I sit here, I don't have a clear recollection of that. But I have a general impression that he would have made that suggestion, yeah.

suggestion, yeah.
Q. Okay. You came to be hired as the
executive director, you came from ATLA, right?

A. That's right.

Q. Brother Hare, an active member of ATLA, became a trustee, correct?

24 A. Um-hmm, that's right.

Q. Dan Fogel became a trustee, correct?

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Manville Trust, an effort was made to bring people on board who had, who enjoyed close relationships with the Plaintiffs bar?

MR. STENGEL: I'm going to object to the question, Mr. Bernick. You have got, it's hopelessly compound. It also lacks foundation. You haven't specified who was making the effort which may be different from the perspective of a trustee versus an employee that this witness had a role in hiring. So you may want to try and unpack that question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. I'll put it to you real simply. Did you
-- when you came on board with the Manville Trust and
hired your senior staff, was it your understanding
that the trust essentially was making an effort to
assure that it would be populated with people who
enjoyed close relationships with the plaintiff's bar?

A. No.

Q. That was not an effort that was being made?

21 A. No.

Q. You don't recall that the trust itself in
 announcing your appointment stated publicly that your

24 appointment was an indication that the board of

25 trustees is anxious for a positive working

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relationship with the claimants and their attorneys?

- A. I don't remember that phrase. No.
- Q. Do you remember any kind of similar phrase or expression or policy that the trust had, that is, to hire people who had ties with the plaintiff's bar because the board was anxious for a positive working relationship with the claimants and their attorneys?
  - A. No.
- Q. After all the trustees for the original 10 trust were appointed and the senior positions of the staff were also appointed, in point of fact, the way that it turned out was that people in significant positions at the Trust had had strong historical relationships with the plaintiff's bar, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Same objection as to compound. Lacks foundation.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Was there any doubt but that you were knowledgeable about who the Trustees were, Ms. Smith?
- A. Did I know the Trustees? Of course I knew 20 the Trustees. 21
- 22 Q. And you knew their personal backgrounds, 23 at least so far as Brother Hare and Mr. Fogel are concerned, correct?
  - A. I knew the two of them prior to the time,

in ATLA.

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- Q. Was he a member of ATLA?
  - Maybe, I guess. I don't know.
- Q. Is there any doubt in your mind that all four of those people had strong and close relationships with the plaintiff's bar prior to the time that they became affiliated with the Trust?
  - A. Oh, there is no doubt about that.
- Q. And isn't it true that in your case in particular, there were people who, as you later put it, thought your appointment as executive director meant that the fox was guarding the hen house? Do you remember ever saying that?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And when you said that in 1988 while you were executive director of the trust, what was it that you were talking about?
- A. I was talking about the positions of the co-defendants.
- Q. And the perception that they had when you said fox is guarding the hen house, what was it that you were expressing?
- A. Their concern that someone from ATLA was now the executive director of the Trust.
  - Q. And what was the concern, as you

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- but at the time I took the job, I knew all of them.
- Q. Okay. And you also knew the personal backgrounds of Mr. Austern and Mr. Houser because you
- hired them, right? 4
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. All of those different people that I have named all enjoyed historical close relationships with
- plaintiff's lawyers and plaintiff's lawyers 8.
- 9 associations, correct?
  - MR. STENGEL: Compound.
  - BY MR. BERNICK:
- 12 Q. So if that's not true with any one of 13 those people, you let me know, okay.
  - A. Those four people you mentioned?
- 15 O. Well --
- A. Are we talking about those four people and 16 17 me as five.
  - Q. And you as five, right.
- MR. STENGEL: And then you are asking 19 simultaneously as to plaintiffs' lawyers and
- 21 plaintiffs' associations.
- 22 BY MR. BERNICK:
  - Q. Right. Both of those things. Every
- 24 single one of them at close --
  - A. Fogel was not, Fogel was not an activist

Page 37 understood it expressed from the time that you were executive director?

- A. As I understood it, they felt that a plaintiff-oriented person was doing something that they -- that was their perception, as I understood
- O. I didn't understand what the perception was as you understood it?
- A. A plaintiff-oriented person was running a defense organization.
- Q. And I asked you, just put this to you pretty squarely, wasn't it true that the reason that a plaintiff, a person with a plaintiff's background was running the Trust organization was that the board of trustees of the trust wanted to develop a good, close working relationship with the plaintiff's lawyers who were making claims against the Trust? Wasn't that the effort that the board was making in hiring you?
- A. I would like to think they hired me for a 20 21 lot of other good reasons.
- Q. I'm just asking you whether that was one 22 of the policy reasons that you understood? 23
- 24
  - Is it also true that to that extent, the

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Trust -- strike that. Is it also true that as the 2 Trust went forward in developing its policies and 3 procedures for resolving claims, that maintaining a good relationship with the plaintiff's lawyers was 4 5 one of the trust's top priorities?

A. It was one of the priorities.

Q. Was that one of the particular priorities that you had personally, that is, to use your prior historical relationships with people within the plaintiff's bar in order to be able to execute on Trust obligations and duties?

A. Perhaps.

Is there any doubt about that in your mind?

A. But it was one of many.

Q. Is there any doubt about, is there any doubt in your mind that that was one of your own personal priorities in your own activities, that is, to maintain and take advantage of the strong personal relationships that you had developed with people within the plaintiff's bar?

A. It was a priority.

O. Let's talk a little bit about the

24 liability that the trust, the Manville Trust assumed.

The Trust assumed Manville, Johns Manville's

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MR. STENGEL: Objection. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Yes. I guess inartfully put question.

When smokers filed lawsuits prior to 1982, they 4 5 didn't name the tobacco companies. They just named

6 Manville and asbestos companies, true? 7

A. Yes.

Q. And is it also true that during the Manville bankruptcy, Manville ultimately agreed that

it was liable for lung cancer, asbestosis, and 10

pleural disease claims brought by smokers, even 12 though they had a smoking history?

A. That -- I guess the answer is yes.

Q. In other words, Manville agreed in its

15 bankruptcy to be liable for those disease claims, 16 regardless of whether the claimant was a smoker or 17

not a smoker, correct? 18

A. Yes.

19 Q. And Manville agreed to pay those claims in 20 full in the bankruptcy plan regardless of people,

21 whether people were smokers or nonsmokers, correct?

22 A. They agreed to pay those claims in full.

23 I think the answer to that is yes.

24 Q. Would you also agree with me that the scope of injuries, that the extent of injuries caused

liability for asbestos-related claims, correct?

Q. Is it true that prior to the time that Manville went into Chapter 11, as you understood it, literally tens of thousands of lawsuits had been filed against the Manville Corporation?

A. As I understand it, there was about 20,000 lawsuits.

Q. Is it further your understanding that the claims brought against Manville prior to its bankruptcy filing in 1982 that those claims included cases that were brought by smokers?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that smokers sued the Manville. Corporation even after the effects of smoking on asbestos-related illness had been published in the scientific literature? 17

A. Yes.

Q. Now, when smokers sued Manville -- strike that. When smokers filed lawsuits for asbestos-related injuries prior to 1982, overwhelmingly, they filed those lawsuits against asbestos companies, correct?

A. Would you say that again. I didn't

25 understand. by exposure to Manville asbestos was vast?

A. Yes.

Literally hundreds of thousands of people had been injured by exposure to Manville asbestos. Would you agree with that?

A. I don't know the number.

Q. Is that consistent with your own understanding that it's in the thousands upon thousands, whatever the particular number is?

A. It is thousands, that's for sure.

Q. Okay. Well, in point of fact, isn't it true that even during the period of time that you were at the Trust in excess of 100,000 claims were filed against the Manville Trust by people who had been exposed to Manville asbestos?

A. There were that many claims filed

Q. I'm sorry. 17

A. There were that many claims filed. Yes.

And by any definition or standard, the injuries that those claims reflected, injuries from Manville asbestos, those injuries were vast, correct?

22

23 Okay. Is it also true that in your own 24 estimation, Manville's conduct, historical conduct

with regard to people exposed to its product, that

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11 Pages 18 to 41)

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- its conduct was willful?
- 2 A. Yes:
- 3 Q. Mr. Austern testified, I will tell you, 4 that in his view, Manville, Manville's conduct was 5 not only willful, it was outrageous. Do you agree 6 with that?
- .7 A. I'm not sure I would use the word 8 outrageous, because I'm not sure that's a legal term, 9 but it was I think, what I might call willful and 10
- 11 Q. In your own personal view it was an 12 outrageous conduct that a company with this product 13 could cause injury willfully on that scope?
  - Would you clear up that question, please.
- 15 Q. Yes. In your own personal view you said 16 it was willful, it was wanton, and it caused vast injury in thousands upon thousands of people. Do you 17 18 recall that?
- 19 A. Yes.

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- 20 Q. I'm just asking you within your own personal estimation at the time that you were executive director in your own estimation, was that outrageous? 23
- A. Yes. 24
- Q. Is it also true that even after the Trust

with the perspective of claimants and their lawyers 2 on Manville's liability for what it had done?

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- Was that something that fell within the purview of your duties and responsibilities, that is, to become familiar with the perspective of Plaintiffs and their lawyers with regard to Manville's liability?
  - A. It was one of the things in my job, yes.
- 10 Q. Basically, you had to understand what the 11 claims were and what people thought about those 12 claims in order to be able to resolve those claims, 13 correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And would it be fair to say that the 16. animosity reflected in these claims, the animosity 17 against Manville of these claimants and their lawyers 18 was profound?
- 19 A. I'm not sure that I would have selected 20 the word profound, but the answer is yes. 21
  - Q. In essence?
- A. Yes. 22
- 23 Q. From the plaintiff's perspective, that is,
- 24 from the perspective of the claimants, would it be
- fair to say that in their view, Manville could pay

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- began to get going, to pursue its activities, that yet more historical evidence emerged regarding
- Manville's conduct?
- A. Yes. 4

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- 5 Q. Do you recall in the first part of 1988 6 more documents from Manville came to light? 7
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you recall that Mr. Austern went to take a look at some of those documents?
    - A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Do you recall that the board of trustees 11 12 of the Trust became very worried that these documents were yet more evidence of Manville's outrageous conduct and they were worried that it would have an 14 effect on the ability to resolve claims? 15
  - A. Yes.
- 16 17 Q. Is it also your memory that the Trust 18 determined as a result of reviewing those new documents that the real reason why Manville filed for 20 Chapter 11 was that it wanted to avoid punitive damages?
- 21
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Let me take a step back. During the course of your employment as executive director of
- the Manville Trust, I take it you became familiar

and pay and pay on asbestos exposure claims and run out of money and there still wouldn't be enough money to pay for the value of those claims?

A. Would you rephrase that? I don't understand what you mean.

Q. Sure. The perspective of the claimants and their lawyers when you were executive director in 1988 was that the Manville's liability was so vast that Manville could pay on claims and keep on paying and paying and paying, paying its own liability and it still would not have enough money to fully compensate for the injuries that it had caused. Was that the perspective of the claimant's lawyers when you were executive director?

- A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Was that your own view? Manville just 17 didn't have enough money to pay even for its own 18 liability on its own injuries?

MR. STENGEL: This is in 1988?

- 20 BY MR. BERNICK: 21
  - Q. 1988.
- 22 In 1988, no.
- 23 O. So you thought that Manville in 1988 had
- enough money to fully pay out all of its liability 24
- for all of the injuries that it had caused? Is that 25

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your view?

A. In 1988, 1988, 1988, we had 17,000 claims.

- O. Well, but 17,000 you knew was not the end of the claim queue?
  - A. Of course I knew that.
- O. 1988 it was expected that there wouldn't be 17,000, there would be far more claims, correct?
  - A. 1988 there was expected to be 50,000.
- Q. Well, in 1988 in point of fact during the plan of reorganization -- strike that, during the bankruptcy, the estimates of numbers of claims that were assumed was between 83 and 100,000 claims, correct?
- A. The maximum was put at 100,000.
- Q. Well, the range that was estimated for 16 purposes of Manville plan of reorganization was 17 18 between 83 and 100,000 claims.
  - A. I don't recollect that number.
- · Q. · Do you have reason to dispute that number? 20
  - A. No, I don't, but I don't recollect it.
- 22 Q. All I'm saying that in 1988, given the
- 23 extent of the claims that were expected to be filed,
- did you believe that Manville had enough money to pay
- those claims in full?

Page 48 operations, you came to the view that if litigation became the way the claims were resolved, that that would destroy the Trust?

A. I'm not sure I used the word destroy, but I might have. Yes, it would be very damaging.

- Q. Do you recall giving an interview with the New Jersey Trial Lawyer in August of 1988?
  - A. Yes.

Q. I'm going to just read from this interview and you let me know if this refreshes your recollection. If necessary, we can just mark this as

Do you recall basically being of the view and expressing the view in August of 1988 that the biggest threat to the Manville Trust is that we can be put in the position that we are court date driven and we will cease to be a settlement vehicle and become a litigation preparation vehicle and when that happens, the mission of that trust is gone, it's destroyed.

Do you recall having the view even before the Trust actually, the plan was actually consummated and the Trust formally opened its doors that if litigation became the means for resolving claims, that that would destroy the Trust?

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- A. I didn't know.
- Q. Let's talk a little bit more about 1988.
- 3 A trust was assigned and assumed responsibility for 4
- Manville's liability for asbestos claims, right? 5
  - A. Yes, sir.
- 6 Q. By any account, the expectation is that 7 there would be tens of thousands of those claims 8 filed against the Trust, correct?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Isn't it true that litigation was not a 10 practical means of resolving those claims? 11
  - A. That's right.
- Q. In fact, isn't it true that in 1988, even 13 14 before the Trust formally opened its doors, you knew 15 that if litigation became the means of resolving claims brought by Manville asbestos claimants, if it 16
- 17 became the means of resolving those claims, it would destroy the Trust, isn't that your view? 18
- 19 MR. STENGEL: Object to the form.
- 20 BY MR. BERNICK:
- 21 Q. I'm sorry. Did you answer the question? 22 I didn't hear.
- 23 A. Try me again, please.
- 24 Q. Okay. Isn't it a fact that in 1988, even
- before the Trust formally opened its doors for

MR. STENGEL: I'm going to object, counsel, that's a mischaracterization of the document.

# BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Was that your view, Miss Smith?
- A. That's not what I said.
- Q. Well, how is what I asked you different from what you said?
- A. I'm not talking about litigation resolving claims in that paragraph you read to me, I'm talking about being court date driven. The two may be the same and they may be very different.
- Well, let me just ask you. Is -- when you say court date driven, that means that basically the Trust is not settling claims, it is litigating them and facing court dates, correct?
- A. That may be what that means. If you're having to prepare them, whether you try them or not, whether they are litigated or not, there is an enormous cost --
  - O. It says become a --
  - -- I know that. A.
- O. It says becomes a litigation preparation vehicle. What you were saying was that if, and to 24 the extent that the trust didn't settle, but had to

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prepare cases for litigation and face court dates, that process would destroy the Trust, correct? 2

A. The mission of the trust. Yes.

Well, is the mission of the trust anything different than the operations of the trust?

A. I think they are very different.

Q. Okay. Well just tell me, in 1988 when you took a look as the prospect of having to resolve these tens of thousands of claims, did you believe it was possible to use litigation as a vehicle for resolving those claims and not destroy the Trust?

A. Could you define destroy?

Yes. Render the Trust incapable of 13 14 performing its mission. 15.

A. Why is it incapable?

Q. I'm just asking.
A. I'm asking you, what do you mean by that.

18 Q. Well, did you understand in 1988 that the 19 Trust had a mission?

20 A. Yes.

> Q. Did you understand in 1988 that the mission of the trust was to provide 100 percent compensation for all claimants who were exposed to

Manville asbestos and were injured as a result of

that?

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Q. And that was the expectation, was it not? A. I can't answer that it was the 2

3 expectation.

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Q. Didn't the plan of reorganization itself spell out priorities as to what the Trust should settle versus litigate?

A. Yes.

Q. And didn't the plan itself spell out that the number one priority was to settle?

Q. And wasn't one of the reasons why the plan spelled that out was that it was no way it was humanly achievable to litigate any significant number of cases, given the huge volume of claims that had to be resolved. You knew that, correct?

A. We could not afford the litigation costs

themself, that's right.

Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit about the settlement process that began in 1988. You first started with the claims that had been filed against the Manville Corporation prior to the bankruptcy, correct?

A. Yes.

24 Q. Do you recall that those were known as the pre-c claims?

Q. Did you understand that that mission required that the claims be resolved?

A. Yes.

Q. And all I'm asking you is didn't you believe in 1988 that if you had to litigate those cases, as opposed to settling those cases, that the effect of that would be to make it impossible for the Trust to complete its mission successfully?

A. If we became litigation driven and litigation was the way in which all claims were resolved, it would be impossible for the trust to function. I believe that.

Q. Well, how many claims in 1988 did you believe that the trust could resolve through litigation and still survive?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever perform that analysis?

A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Well, in point of fact the reason that you never performed that analysis in 1988 is that the trust expected to resolve all cases through

settlement or virtually all cases through settlement 23 24

because that's the only way it could possibly work? A. That was the hope.

A. Yes.

Q. And what did pre-c stand for?

A. Preconsummation claims.

Q. Okay. And is the reason that that name was used is that a decision had been made by the Trust to take all of the claims that had been filed against Manville prior to the Manville bankruptcy, to take all those claims and resolve them prior to the consummation of the Trust?

A. At least to make an effort to do that.

Q. Okay. And consummation of the trustultimately took place in November of 1988, correct?

13 A. Yes.

MR. STENGEL: Counsel, you said consummation of the Trust. I would think you would mean consummation of the plan.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Consummation of the plan.

A. Yes, right.

O. Do we have an agreement when we talk about 20 consummation, we are talking about the point in time 21 when the plan becomes effective --22

A. Yes.

23 Q. -- and the Trust then formally opens its 24

25 doors for business, correct?

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Page 57.

A. That's right.

Q. And prior to the time that the plan was consummated and the Trust opened its doors, the Trust could talk with people about resolving their claims, even agree to resolve their claims, but couldn't pay those claims, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. And a decision had been made by the Trust to kind of take us back to where we were before, that with regard to the roughly 15 to 17,000 lawsuits that have been filed against Manville, prior to the bankruptcy, that the trust would try to resettle those claims subject to consummation but settle them prior to the consummation of the Trust?

A. Yes. That's right.

Q. Now, that decision to do that, when was that decision made?

18 A. That decision I think was made early on. 19 See, I started in October of '87. I had claims staff in place by early '88, so I think we started on those 21 claims probably in about April or May of '88, so the 22 decision was made prior to that.

23 Q. Okay. Were you present as -- strike that. 24 Were you employed at the executive director of the

25 Trust at the time the Trust decided to resolve those

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proposed by the plaintiff's lawyers themselves?

A. I think the first time I had someone discuss that with me was Dick von Wald, who was the general counsel of Manville.

Q. Well, my question is whose idea was it? MR. STENGEL: Lack of foundation. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Do you know?

A. I don't know.

MR. STENGEL: If at any point you want a break, just let us know.

12 MR. BERNICK: What's our next exhibit 13 number? Do we have stickers?

(Exhibit No. 36 was

marked for identification.)

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. I want to show you Exhibit 36, Ms. Smith, which is an April 2, 1990 memo from certain of the claimant's lawyers to the trustees and the executive director of the Manville Trust. The reason I did two of those is that it turns out this has got my tab on it. So, I guess I'll probably have to take that off. Could you just look on with us, Ms. Smith?

A. Um-hmm.

Q. I'm going to direct your attention,

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pre-c claims before consummation?

A. I don't know the answer to that.

Q. You don't remember the decision making process about that? Let me ask you a more specific question. I'll withdraw that.

Do you recall that basically the plan of reorganization said that the Trust was going to have to resolve claims on a FIFO basis, that is first in, first out?

A. Yes.

Q. And what that really meant is that the early filed claims --

A. Um-hmm.

 Q. -- get resolved first and the later filed claims get resolved later, is that correct?

A. Um-hmm. That's right.

Q. Is it also true that nothing in the plan of reorganization required that the Trust resolve the pre-1982 claims before the plan was consummated, correct?

21 A. The plan did not require that as far as I 22 can recollect.

23 Q. Do you recall that the idea, that is to 24 take all those pre-c claims and resolve them, pre-consummation, that that idea actually was

Ms. Smith, to the second page.

A. Okay.

You see under, I guess it's the third Q. paragraph that begins, "You adopted."

You adopted a recommendation.

Yes. Let's begin by asking you, this memo came from Henderson, Motley, Steinberg acting as selected counsel for the beneficiaries under the Manville plan of reorganization, right?

A. Yes.

And the SCB was basically a group of claimants lawyers with whom the Trust dealt on resolving claims and how to resolve claims?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And this memo is from that group, that is, the SCB to the trustees and the executive director, that's you? Correct?

A. Yes.

18 19 O. I'll represent you that this was produced 20 as the Bates number indicates, it was produced from 21 the Trust's files. In the ordinary course of your 22 duties, did you receive from time to time 23 communications from the SCB?

> A. Yes.

And is this a communication from the SCB Q.

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received by the Trust on or about the date it appears?

A. It appears so.

Q. Okay. And do you see that on the second page, the lawyers for the claimants say "you adopted our recommendation that the Trust make efforts to settle prepetition cases prior to consummation in order to clear the trial docket and develop goodwill with the constituency." Do you see that?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. And basically what they are saying is that it was the claimants and their lawyers who recommended the idea of settling the prepetition claims prior to consummation and that they made that recommendation both to get clear of the trial docket and also to develop some goodwill.

MR. STENGEL: Counsel, are you asking if that refreshes her recollection or if she can read the document along with you?

MR. BERNICK: Well, I don't think that's an objection, Jim, but in any event, my question stands.

THE WITNESS: I guess I meant, I have to ask what are you asking me? Does those words say that? The answer is yes. That's what they say.

1 A. No.

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Q. No?

A. I know of no other. No.

Q. Okay. When it says develop goodwill with the constituency, what the SCB lawyers were saying there was that they recommended that the prepetition cases be settled prior to consummation in part to create goodwill with the claimants themselves, correct?

A. I think so.

Q. Certainly from the point of view of preserving the assets of the Trust, the effect of settling the pre-c cases pre-consummation would have the effect of enabling a faster, rather than a slower payout of the Trust's funds, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. So basically a decision was made that even though the plan didn't require the prepetition claims to be settled pre-consummation, and even though settling them in that fashion would increase the flow of money out of the Trust, it was still an idea that the Trust adopted because it would help clear the trial docket and develop goodwill, fair statement?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, it's also true, is it not, that the

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BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Okay. Is that consistent with your own understanding at the time that you were the executive director?

A. You are asking me if at the time I was executive director, did I think this idea of going ahead and doing the pre-c cases came from just the plaintiff's bar?

Q. Came from the, was recommended by the plaintiff's bar?

A. I think it was recommended by many, one of whom was the plaintiff's bar.

Q. Okay. Do you have any documentation that the recommendation came from anybody else?

A. As I said, the first time I have any recollection of talking about that subject was from Dick von Wald, who was general counsel of Manville.

Q. My question is do you have any documentation of anybody else making the recommendation besides the SCB?

A. Not that I know about.

Q. Is the statement again here about the motives for the recommendation consistent again with your own understanding, that is, to clear the trial

25 docket and to develop goodwill with the constituency?

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1 Trust not only adopted this policy of settling the 2 pre-c cases, pre-consummation, but it had to follow 3 certain requirements of the settlement that were set 4 out by the plaintiff reorganization, right?

A. That's right.

Q. And let's just go through what some of those requirements are. I'm not going to pursue it in a lot of detail, but just tell me what you remember and what you don't remember.

A. Okay.

Q. Is it true that the plan of reorganization spelled out settlement requirements or claims resolution requirements that applied to claims, whether they were resolved individually or in groups, any kind of settlement had to follow certain requirements, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And the Trust was obliged to follow what the plan said should be done when it came to settling claims, as the Trust had to follow the plan correct?

A. Yes. Absolutely.

Q. Is it true that under the plan of reorganization, the Trust was obliged to settle Manville liability only, that is, only the liability that used to be the liability of Manville Corporation

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16 (Pages 58 to 61)

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for injuries caused by exposure to its asbestos? 2

A. Yes.

Q. Is it also true that under the plan, the settlements that the Trust authorized and paid out had to be fair and equitable?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it also true that the plan required a medical and economic evaluation of the claims?

9 A. It had to have a medical on each one of 10 them. An economic evaluation, I'm a little confused 11 by what you mean.

Q. Do you recall that there is a claims resolution procedure set out in the plan of reorganization?

A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. And do you recall that the claims 17 resolution procedure set out the requirements for how claims had to be resolved? 18

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to show you Exhibit 2 that's 20 21 already been used in prior depositions, and ask you 22 whether this is a copy of the claims resolution procedures. I'm sorry.

A. Yes. It appears to be.

MR. STENGEL: One probably trivial

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paragraph B-6, to consider a variety of different factors concerning claim value.

A. Yes.

Q. And these factors include both medical factors and economic factors, correct? The number and age of dependents is an example.

A. Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't understand your question, using those terms, that is.

Q. Yes. I'm just asking whether the evaluation of claims had to include both medical and economic factors?

A. Yes.

13 O. And is it also true that the Trust was 14 required to evaluate those factors really for each 15 and every claim?

A. That's right.

Q. In other words, the Trust documents, the 17 18 plan documents required that each claim be evaluated 19 on an individual or case-by-case basis, would that be 20 correct?

A. Yes, sir.

And that in doing that evaluation, the Trust had to follow the different factors that were listed in the CRP and in particular in paragraph B.6, correct?

clarification. You made reference to the CRPs being part of the plan. The document indicates they were an annex to the Trust agreement, which is a plan-related document, but is not the plan itself. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Okay. Is there any material difference in your mind, Ms. Smith?

A. As to how -- that this governed how the claims would be resolved? Yes, it did.

10 Q. Okay. And do you see that that is a copy of the CRP, that is, Exhibit 2? 11

A. Um-hmm, um-hmm, yes.

Q. And does it in fact spell out the various requirements that have to be met?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Where is the -- page 5 does not have the consultant's language.

A. I haven't thought about this in a long 18 19 time.

20 Q. Do you recall that under the CRP, the 21 Trust was given the latitude to retain consultants to 22 advise it concerning the valuation of claims?

A. I don't remember that.

24 O. Okay. Is it true that the Trust was required, if you turn to page 3, and item or

A. Yes. Q. Okay. Is it true, as you understood it, and I'll tell you Mr. Austern testified that under the plan contemplation, you just didn't take a claim at face value. It had to be evaluated. Would that be fair?

A. That's right.Q. Okay. Now, when it came to -- strike that. All the things that we have talked about, that is, that medical and economic factors had to be considered, that you just don't take claims at face value, that you do an individual case-by-case evaluation. Those were all requirements that the plan or plan documents imposed on the Trust for the resolution of any claim, true?

Α. Yes.

Q. Okay. Now, when it came to resolving the 17 pre-c claims, isn't it true that the Trust specifically approved a set of procedures that were unique, that is, that were tailored to dealing with the pre-c claims?

A. For the -- a particular set, I think was developed. I'd have to look at them to see what they are because I don't recollect them at all.

O. Do you recall that a meeting was held at

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the board of trustees for the Trust in the spring of 1988 to take up the questions of how the pre-c claims 2 3 were going to be settled?

A. No. I don't recall.

Q. Let me see if I can refresh your recollection a little bit. Do you recall that discussions with the plaintiff's lawyers on the pre-c claims began in about the spring of 1988?

A. Yes, it did.

Q. And do you recall that prior to their being any settlement negotiations, the question of how those negotiations would take place was addressed by the board of trustees in a presentation in order to get their approval?

A. I have no recollection at this time.

Q. I'm going to give you guys this. You may want to look at Tab 4 or Exhibit 4, which has already been used in this case. Do you see that that is a set of minutes for a Manville Trust board meeting on April 18 of 1988?

21. A. Yes, I do.

22 Q. And typically, were minutes kept of all 23 the board of trustees meetings?

24 A. Yes.

Q. And who was responsible for keeping the

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pre-c claims was discussed took place on or about 2 April 18 of 1988 as reflected in these minutes. 3 Exhibit 4?

Well, these documents reflect that. I have no recollection of it personally.

Q. Do you have any recollection at all of the board's approval of procedures for resolving the pre-c claims?

A. I have no personal recollection.

10 Okay. And this doesn't refresh your recollection at all?

A. No. sir.

Q. Okay. If we take a look at Exhibit A, and if you want to take a look down at the bottom right-hand corner for page CRMC 131122.

MR. STENGEL: The attached exhibit to the amendments?

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Yes, it's exhibit A to the document.

20 A. 131122?

> Right. Are you with me? Q.,

22 Α. Um-hmm.

And you see that's the second page of the document, it's called policies for settling the pre-c bankruptcy claims?

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minutes? Was that Mr. Austern?

2 A. Not at this time, I don't believe. Maybe 3 SO.

Q. Okay.

A. Perhaps. I don't remember.

Q. I think if you take a look at the last page, on page 9, you will see that Mr. Austern signed these minutes. 8

A. That's his name. Yes.

And do you see if you flip through it that this was the, a board meeting where discussions took place of the procedures that would be followed in settling the pre-c claims. And if you want to take a look at the summary, executive summary that immediately follows the minutes themselves.

Do you recall that in point of fact a summary was presented to the board of directors for their approval about what policies were going to be used in settling the pre-c claims?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Does this refresh your recollection at

22 all?

I'm going to read it. Okay.

Q. Yes. Does this refresh your recollection that the board meeting at which the resolution of the

1 A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And do you see that it says at the beginning of the second paragraph on page 1 under 3 introduction "the information on the pre-bankruptcy 4 5 claims will be limited and because of the desire to 6 settle these claims quickly wherever possible, they 7 will be evaluated by an application of the Manville 8 share. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

10 Q. Is that consistent with your own understanding of the approach that was to be taken 11 12 and was in fact taken in resolving the pre-c claims?

A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. Okay. Now, it says that the information will be limited. Why was the information going to be limited? Why was the decision made to take limited information on pre-c claims in the course of resolving it?

A. Because those were cases in which we already had complaints filed and litigation files on those 17,000 claims and so we were asking the plaintiff's lawyers to update, I think it was one or two pages, with a very brief, short forms and so the

23 information would be, on those forms, was going to be 24

more limited than it would be if we had to complete, 25

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I can't recall now, the ultimate form that we created
 for them to file.

Q. Okay. Was the decision to take limited information, that is, gather limited information on the pre-c claims, was that a decision that was made by the Trust?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Did anyone, to your knowledge, compel or direct or force the Trust to take that approach?

A. No.

Q. And is it true, I mean, was there any, was there any reason why the Trust couldn't, if it wanted to, gather more extensive information on the pre-c claims before they were resolved?

A. No one was preventing that.

Q. Okay. Now, I think what you have said is that the information on the pre-c claims was going to be limited because the Trust already had files on those claims. Is that what you are saying?

21 A. We had the litigation, Manville's 22 litigation files. These were all lawsuits.

Q. I understand that. Did the Trust have those litigation files at the time that the pre-c claims were negotiated?

question?

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A. Apparently not. It's a very complicated question. I know you have tried twice, but I still don't understand.

Q. I'll try it again and when counsel makes an objection, he is entitled to do that. Unless you misunderstand or don't understand the question, you should answer. If you don't, just let me know, as you have just done. I'll put it to you again.

From your point of view, there is no reason why the Trust couldn't or shouldn't do the case-by-case evaluation of the pre-c claims before it went ahead and settled them?

A. No.

Q. I'm sorry.:

A. You are right. No.

Q. Now, those litigation files that you say existed in the pre-c claims, do you know that in fact the Trust ever reviewed them before they settled the claims?

A. I know there was review of those files, yes.

Q. Okay. But certainly if the Trust wanted to do a case-by-case evaluation of the pre-c claims prior to settlement, they could have gone to those

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A. Yes. I believe so. I thought so. I mean, that's my recollection.

Q. Okay. So from your recollection, the Trust was in a position to do the individual case-by-case evaluation of the pre-c claims that was called for in the CRP that we just took a look at, is that fair?

A. I think that's fair. Yes.

- Q. And there is no reason that you can think of why the Trust wouldn't do an individual case-by-case evaluation of the pre-c claims before they were settled consistent with the requirements of the CRP?
  - A. They looked at every one of those claims.
- Q. Well, I understand. But my question is you can't think of any reason why the Trust couldn't or shouldn't do a case-by-case evaluation of the pre-c claims that was required by the CRP prior to the time those cases were settled?

20 A. No.

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. I'm sorry. You can answer if youunderstand the question. Do you understand the

*n* .

files and done an analysis and looked at themindividually in accordance with the CRP, correct?

A. They could have.

Q. Okay. And certainly if they are doing their job, they should have, right?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: I'm not prepared to say they should V I'm prepared to say they could have.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well, they should have done the individual evaluation, correct?
- A. But they did do the individual evaluation because they had applications for coming in that were current.
- Q. Okay. Well, they should have done the individual evaluation. That's what the plan documents required, correct?

A. Um-hmm, um-hmm.

Q. You have to respond orally.

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And in order to do an individual evaluation, they had information at their disposal in the form of litigation files, correct?

A. They did have those, yes.

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Q. Okay. And certainly if they were doing their job as fiduciaries for all beneficiaries, those individual litigation files contained valuable information about the individual claims, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: It did contain that, Yes. BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. And because it contained that information. that's information that the Trust should have reviewed before settling any of those claims, correct?
- A. I'm not prepared to say they should have reviewed all of those to enable them to settle a claim.
- Q. What excuse can you think of as to why those files shouldn't have been reviewed prior to settlement?
- 19 A. If they had adequate information from some 20 other source.
  - Q. Well, but are you aware of any --
  - It's not the only one. ·A.
- 23 Okay. Are you aware of any other source of information that the Trust had on these pre-c
- claims other than the litigation files?

A. That's right.

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2 Q. And certainly one of the procedures that 3 was followed that was supposed to have been followed 4 by the Trust prior to settling pre-c claims was to 5 consider any information that the Trust had beyond what the claim form itself said, correct?

A. I don't know that that's what that says.

- 8 Q. Oh, but you told me a few minutes ago that the Trust had an obligation to look beyond the face 9 10 of the claim, correct?
  - A. I didn't use those words.
- 12 Q. I think that that's exactly what you said. 13 Plan contemplated you just don't accept claims at
- 14 face value. That was your testimony, right? 15
  - A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And if you don't accept a claim at face 17 value, that means you have to consult information that's available, readily or reasonably available to you from other sources, correct? 19
- A. That would be correct.Q. And certainly information reasonably 21
- 22 available to the Trust in the pre-c claims would have
- 23 involved the litigation files, true?
  - A. True.
- Q. And from that point of view, the Trust 25

Page 7.5

- A. They had the forms that the plaintiff's lawyers were submitting at the time.
- Q. Oh, but those come from the plaintiff's lawyers, right?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. Okay, well, but the Trust certainly had an obligation to look beyond what the plaintiff's lawyers were say being their own claims, right?
- 9 A. They had medical things that were 10 supporting documents attached to those, those other 11 kinds of things. 12
  - Q. Do you know that prior to the time of settlement, that the claimants had to submit medical forms on pre-c claims? Is that your testimony?
    - A. Wait a minute. Say that again.
- 16 Q. Is it your testimony that prior to the 17 time that the Trust settled the pre-c claims, they 18 got medical files for each of the pre-c claims. Is 19 that your testimony?
  - A. I don't remember.
- 21 O. But certainly --
  - A. I didn't settle claims. I don't remember.
- 22 23 Q. But you were responsible as the executive
- 24 director for the procedures that were followed in
- settling claims, correct?

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- should have looked at the litigation files for it to 2 do the individual claim by claim evaluations that the 3 plan required, correct?
  - A. Or any other information they had.
  - Q. Okay. With that caveat, is the answer to my question that's correct?
- A. Yes. Q. Okay. Now, if you take a look a little bit later on, on Exhibit 4, do you see that --10

MR. STENGEL: This is all Exhibit 4. BY MR. BERNICK:

- 12 Q. Yes. All Exhibit 4. Do you see, if you 13 look, Ms. Smith, at 131143. 131143 is a bit later 14
- 15 A. Okay.
- Q. See, it's called Exhibit E, trust policy 16 and claim valuation methodology? Do you see that? 17
- 18 A. Um-hmm. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Okay. And it talks about various methods,
- 20 you see it says alternative methods and one method is
- statistical and then expert system and then logical
- medical and the next one on the next page is 22
- litigation risk? Do you see that? 23
- 24 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And do you see where it then goes down to 25

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talk about prebankruptcy claim evaluation in 2 particular?

A. Yes, sir.

And it says "in order to settle the approximately 17,000 prebankruptcy claims prior to consummation of the plan, detailed review of individual claim files has been declared infeasible, therefore, the Trust has decided to evaluate these claims using a statistical approach. Do you see that?

Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Okay. Now, what this says, Ms. Smith, is this consistent again with your own recollection of what the Trust decided to do?

15 A. I have no recollection of this paragraph. 16 I'm just reading it with you.

Q. Okay. But isn't it true that what is said here is that the Trust is not going to do a detailed review of individual claims? That's what it s ys, right?

21 A. I'm reading it, sir. It certainly says.

that this is one of the -- what it says is that they 22

23 will evaluate claims using information about how much

24 has been paid from other defendants. Add it from the

ACF.

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described here, what that really means, is it not, 2 Ms. Smith, to put it very simply, the Trust didn't 3 look at medical, individual medical files for the pre-c claims prior to their negotiation, correct? 5

A. I'm going to back to read how it document defines statistical approach.

Q. Okay. Go ahead. I'm going to ask but that so it's good that you do.

A. Since they talk about this reflecting the relative importance of each factor in the total value of the claim, I have to assume they are looking at factors. I have no recollection of this document, so I don't remember what those words came, where they came from.

Q. Well, my question to you is there is no reason or limitation that you can think of on the Trust such that it couldn't decide if it wanted to, back in 1988, to do an individual detailed review. correct?

20 A. No. You are right.

Q. I'm sorry?

22 You are right. À:

So it decided to follow a, the statistical approach basically for its own reasons, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection. Lack of

O. Yeah, and all that there is on an individual basis is a short synopsis claim form that gets filled out by the claimant or the lawyer, right?

A. So it appears from reading this.

And certainly what this is describing is not the individual case-by-case evaluation with the several factors that were listed in the CRP paragraph B.6, is it?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: You appear to be right. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Now, is there anybody that compelled the Trust or directed the Trust to follow this approach?

A. I have no recollection of anyone.

Q. Is the statistical approach, do you remember anyone saying to the trustee, got to do the 16 statistical approach?

18 A. I have no recollection of anyone saying 19 that.

Q. Is there any reason why the Trust wasn't free to decide with regard to the pre-c claims to do the individual detailed review that the plan documents required?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Now, in the statistical approach that's

foundation.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. As you understood it. Hold on a second. You were there at the time this was done, correct?

A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. And as you understood it the Trust made its own decision for its own reasons. Nobody was forcing it to take the statistical approach, correct?

A. That's right.

And if it wanted to, the Trust could have gotten individual claim submissions, including medical records and they could have looked at the individual litigation files, correct?

Α. Yes.

Q. And decided not to look at individual litigation files, correct?

A. I think files were looked at but they were not -- all determinations were not made from that source of information. You are right.

Q. Do you know of any procedure which the Trust adopted which required that the claims officers review the litigation files before settlement?

24 A. I do not personally. No. 25

Q. Do you know of any procedures that the

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Trust adopted that required that the claims officers do the individual case-by-case evaluation set forth in the CRP? 3

A. I have no knowledge at this time.

Q. Now, you say it says detailed review of individual claims files has been declared infeasible. 7 That's what it says at 131144, correct?

A. Yes, it does.

9 Q. Do you know why it was infeasible to do a 10 detailed review?

A. No. I do not.

Q. Isn't the reason why it was said it was 12 infeasible to do the individual review was that if 13 the Trust wanted to settle all the pre-c claims by 14

November of 1988, there just was not enough time to 15 do the detailed review, isn't that what the story was 17 in April of '88 when this issue was taken up?

18 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 19 question.

> THE WITNESS: It seems a likely answer. BY MR. BERNICK:

22 Q. Well, in point of fact, isn't it true that when you gave your own interviews, you yourself underscored the fact that you turned up the heat on the Trust to resolve the pre-c claims?

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. As you understood it?

A. Yes.

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MR. STENGEL: Same objection. THE WITNESS: It appears so. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. No other explanation that you can think of for the language that you've read out of Exhibit 4, is there?

A. Not at this time.

Q. In point of fact, let's talk a little bit about the, this market share type of approach. Do you see that the market share approach is described as being the statistical approach?

A. What page are you referring to?

Q. This is on pages -- what are we just looking at, pages 2 and 3 of this little appendix here. Are you with me?

A. Not too sure.

MR. STENGEL: You are starting with prebankruptcy claim evaluation.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Right. On 131144 at the top of the next page. You see where the document goes on to describe statistical approach and makes reference to market

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Yes, I did. Α.

There was a desire on the part of the Trust in 1988 to resolve the pre-c claims and to resolve them quickly so that it was done before pre-consummation, correct, before consummation? 6.

A. Yes.

Q. And as a result of that decision, nobody made the Trust do that, right?

A. There was no court order to do that. Is that what you are asking? 10

Q. There was no court order, right?

That's right. Α.

There was no plan requirement, right? Q.

That's right.

15 Q. Okay. But it's something that certainly the plaintiffs' lawyers wanted, right? 16

A. Among others, yes. 17

Q. All right. And because the Trust had decided to resolve the pre-c claims quickly prior to 20 consummation, isn't it true that as a result the

21 Trust adopted claims resolution procedures that were

different from what was in the plan of

23 reorganization?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 24 25

share?

A. Are you talking about in the last paragraph?

MR. STENGEL: I think the market share information is on the following page, 3.

THE WITNESS: We are talking about the stored shared information? Is that what we are talking about?

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Yes. You see at the top it says, "Using data provided by Manville in the asbestos claims facility, the Trust will calculate the historical Manville share percentage for counsel and geographic

A.

area?

Q. So basically what was going to happen was that the Trust was going to go out and negotiate the pre-c claims in groups with each lawyer who had a significant group of pre-c claims, right?

A. But that's based on looking at every one of those claims.

Q. Well, we are going to get to that in a minute. But the procedure that the Trust approved in '88 with respect to the pre-c claims was that the negotiations would take place on a group basis,

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groups of claims, grouped by particular attorneys who represented the claimants, correct?

A. I guess the answer to that is yes. In practice we go and sit down and talk about one claim if you sent someone to someone's office, so I guess that's what they're talking about.

Q: In point of fact, what happened was that a series of appointments were made with the plaintiffs' lawyers who had the big groups of claims, pre-c claims and trust officers went along to those appointments and sat down and negotiations group settlements with each of the significant attorneys, correct?

A. They negotiated settlements but the implication of group settlements, I have to say no, they did not do that, if you are implying what I think you are.

18 Q. Okay. Well, let's just begin with baby 19. steps and we'll get to so we don't have to worry 20 about the implications, okay?

A. Okay.

22 Q. First baby step is, is it true that what 23 the Trust officers did in 1988 with respect to the pre-c claims is that they went and they sat down with the plaintiffs' lawyers who represented large groups

Yes.

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Q. Okay. So basically the Trust would with respect to a given plaintiffs' lawyer and geographical area, use information in order to figure out a percentage Manville share?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. The whole idea it was then to take that share, figure out how much had already been paid for the group of claimants by the other companies.

Yes.

And then figure out well, based upon those settlements, what's the right number for Manville based upon the Manville share, correct?

A. Based on the information from Manville of how much they, business they had done in that area with that particular employer, that they provide the asbestos. Yes. Okay. Those kind of things. Yes.

Q. So the emphasis of the statistical approach was to get information about the scope of prior settlements by prior companies and figure out what would be the corresponding settlement for Manville given a calculation of Manville's share? Is that the approach?

24 A. Yes.

Okay. So this whole approach, the

Page 87

of claims?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And when they went and sat down and discussed claims with those plaintiffs' lawyers, they would seek to resolve all of the pre-c claims that each plaintiff lawyer had?

A. That was their mission.

Q. And they would then report back to the Trust, they would get the authority to do that, correct?

12 Q. And then they would then report back to the Trust whether they had been successful in 13 14 reaching settlements with each of the prominent 15 attorneys, correct?

A. Yes.

16 1.7 Q. Now, isn't it true that according to this document, they had, they were provided information in 18 a short synopsis form for the claimants that they 19 20 were going to settle?

A. The individual claimants. Yes.

Q. Okay. And then the second step was that they were to use data provided by Manville in the ACF and calculate a "Manville share" percentage for counsel and geographic area, correct?

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statistical approach that was approved by the Trust 1 2 in the spring of 1988 depended upon the Trust figuring out the correct Manville share for each counsel and geographic area, correct? 5

A. That was part of it. Yes.

Q. Okay. Now, ultimately in the negotiations, the negotiations would focus on what was the right Manville share, right?

A. That was a big issue.

Q. Okay. Because if the Trust believed that the Manville share was one number, and the plaintiffs' lawyer believed that it was another number, they had to reach agreement on what the right Manville share was, right?

A. Yes.

Q. And depending upon what they agreed as being the right Manville share, that agreement would affect the overall value of the group settlement that was being put together, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So that if the share were high, each claim would be paid out at a higher level. If the share were low, each and every claim would be paid out at a lower level, correct?

That was a factor. It wasn't the whole

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determination of what those claims were worth.

- O. Would you agree with me that it was a factor, that is this Manville share was a factor that affected the payout on each and every pre-c claim?
  - A. I think that's probably so. Yes.
  - Q. If you are adopting this --
- A. I'm saying that was part of it and so I presume that it was but I, whether some settled if that was not, when you say each and every, that's difficult to say I know that that's so. I don't know that that's so.
- 12 Q. But at approach that was described here and approved by the Trust? 13 14
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Contemplated that the Manville share would 15 be used as a way of calculating the overall levels of 16 settlement for all of the pre-c claims that were 17 being settled on this basis, correct? 18
  - A. It would be one of the factors considered.
- Q. And in point of fact what happened was that the claims officers went around to the different plaintiffs' lawyers and they sat down and they 22 basically had bargaining back and forth on what's the right Manville share, correct?
  - A. Yes. Negotiated issues. That's right.

the course of these settlement negotiations that took place in 1988?

MR. STENGEL: On this subject?

THE WITNESS: I may have. I tell you. I don't have any recollection of that at this moment.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Isn't it a fact that what actually happened was that before the Trust officers went to meet with a given claimants' lawyer on pre-c claims, that the claims people at the Trust would fill out a memo that would give a whole range of possible Manville shares and the corresponding average claim value for each possible share level, isn't that what happened?

A. I'm sorry. I do not remember that. I didn't settle claims.

- Q. But were you responsible for the procedures that were followed in settling claims, correct?
  - A. Yes. But I do not recollect that.
- Q. But well certainly if you wanted to adopt a procedure consistent with what had been approved by the Trustees in April of '88, you would have added a procedure that required, prior to any settlement discussion for pre-c claims, the completion of an

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- Q. So, in order for the Trust to be effective in that negotiation process, the Trust had to do an analysis and figure out what was the correct Manville share, correct?
  - A. It had to be done. Yes.
- Q. Because otherwise, in the negotiation process, they wouldn't have any ability to push away 7. from the table and say no, you want too much, your Manville share is too high, correct?
  - A. That would be a problem.
  - Q. Now, are you aware of any document anywhere that sets out the Trust's analysis of the Manville share for any pre-c settlement negotiation?
- 14 A. I have no personal knowledge of that.
- 15 Q. Did anyone ever come to you and say, here is our Manville share analysis given the data .16 provided by Manville and the ACF? 17
  - A. I have no recollection of that at this moment.
- 20 Q. Has anyone at any point in time that you can recall ever acquainted with you with the
- 22 existence of such an analysis?
- 23 A. I have no recollection of that at this 24 time.
  - Isn't it true that you got memos during

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analysis of the Manville share in accordance with the statistical approach, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Is it would have been a sound procedure, right?

MR. STENGEL: Same objection.

THE WITNESS: It may have been a sound procedure. I have no recollection of how it was done at the time. That was 11 years ago.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. That was your responsibility, wasn't it?
- 14 A. My responsibility was to run the place. 15 Ultimately, it was all my responsibility. That's 16
  - Q. Okay. I want to show you, and may be we'll take a quick break because we have been going on for a while. I want to show you, is this 84?

MR. STENGEL: This is Exhibit 37?

21 MR. BERNICK: I guess it is Exhibit 37

22 Let me mark it as such.

(Exhibit No. 37 was

24 marked for identification.)

BY MR. BERNICK:

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24 (Pages 90 to 93)

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- I'm sorry to shove that at you, Ms. Smith.
- A. No problem. No problem. 2
- For the record, this is, Exhibit 37 is a 3
- memo dated June 17, 1988 from Gregg Smith and
- 5 Marianna Smith and Paul Loehr, it bears the numbers
- TRUST 0017545 through 547. This is the form in which
- it was produced to us. And I think you will see,
- Ms. Smith, is this a memo that Mr. Smith wrote to you
- 9 when were you executive director in June of 1988? 10
  - A. To me and to Paul Loehr. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And does this describe the upcoming appointment with Mr. Kazan to discuss the settlement 12 of 287 prepetition claims? 13
  - A. Yes.

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- 15 Q. And is this memo typical of the kind of 16
  - memo that would be sent to you as the executive
- director, Mr. Loehr as the chief claims officer
- before people like Mr. Smith went to meet claimants'
- 19 lawyers like Mr. Kazan?
- 20 A. I presume so. It's obviously from him to 21 me.
- 22 Q. But does it follow the form and substance 23 of memos that you typically would get before these
- 24 meetings with the lawyers who represented pre-c
- claimants?

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Q. So basically the memo lists a whole series 2 of different possible Manville shares for the 3 negotiation with Mr. Kazan and for each one, the

4 total value that each would produce and the per-claim 5

- value that each would produce, correct? Α. Yes.
- Q. Now, you see that the last page of the document which is page 2, doesn't have any handwriting on it, right?
  - A. I see none.
- 11 Q. And the second to last page is the same 12 basic typewritten text, but it's got some handwriting 13 on it.
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 And what somebody has done is they have 16 gone through this list of all these different possible Manville shares from 10 to 35 and they have 18 in handwriting underlined 30 percent and they have 19 also put some notations next to 30 percent and 35
- 20 percent.
- 21 A. I see that.
- 22 Okay. All I'm asking you is are you aware 23 of anywhere we can go to find an actual market share
- 24 analysis that was done by the Trust that would
- support picking either the 30 percent market share or

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MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: My answer is the same as before. I don't remember these memos.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Okay. Now, do you see that in point of fact, if you take a look at the first page, it talks about the fact there is an upcoming appointment with Mr. Kazan?
  - Α. Yes.
  - Q. And at the bottom of the page, it describes the settlement values that have been received by Mr. Kazan on 217 of the claims?
    - Yes.
- 15 Q. And it then says if you apply a Manville share concept to the figure that is the prior 16 settlement figure, you get the following, and then 17
- there is a list, a long list of, a whole series of 18 19 different possible Manville shares?
- 20
- 21 And for each possible Manville share, the
- aggregate that would, the aggregate dollar value that
- 23 would correspond to that share and the per-claim 24 value that would correspond to that share?
  - Yes. I see that.

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- 35 percent market share or any other percent market share?
- No. I do not.
- 4 Q. Certainly if the Trust officers were
- 5 following and trust was following the procedure, the
- 6 statistical procedure approved by the board of
- 7 trustees, somebody should have done a market share
- 8 analysis and submitted it for approval that would
- 9 support picking one of these market shares, correct?
- 10 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question. 11
- 12 THE WITNESS: Someone should have.
- Someone may have. I have no recollection. 13

### BY MR. BERNICK:

- O. That would have been a reasonable and responsible and sound procedure, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- MR. STENGEL: Objection. 18
  - BY MR. BERNICK:
- 20 Q. If - I want you to assume for purposes of
- 21 my question, Ms. Smith, that there is no
- documentation of such a market share analysis. Would 22
- 23 that have been consistent with good practice of a
- trust in resolving claims? 24
  - MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

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question.

THE WITNESS: If one assumes that there was not any form of statistical analysis, it would not be good practice.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well, my question was really pretty particular. If there is no documented formal analysis, would that constitute sound Trust procedure for resolving claims consistent with the Trust's fiduciary obligations?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the

THE WITNESS: The fact there is no document today does not mean that they had bad practice at the time. I do not know of the document.

BY MR. BERNICK:

O. Let's assume that there was no document at the time. That there was no formal documented market share analysis that was done prior to the time that people met with Mr. Kazan?

21 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question. 22

23 THE WITNESS: I'm not --24

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. If there was no --

A. I just don't recall.

Q. Do you have any recollection, Ms. Smith, of receiving any memo, this memo or any memo like it describing the expected negotiations for the pre-c claims?

A. I have no recollection of any specific memo.

Q. Do you have, I'm trying to really broaden a little bit so I can avoid asking a whole bunch of questions where you basically said I don't know. I'm really asking do you have any recollection as you sit here today of receiving this kind of memo with respect to any preceding negotiations?

A. I received many memos from those people. This specific form of a memo as I sit here, I do not recollect it at all.

Q. Do you have any recollection as you sit here today of any documentation created in connection with the resolution of the pre-c claims?

A. Would you state that again, please.

Q. Do you have any recollection as you sit here today of any documentation created in connection with settling the pre-c claims?

A. I have no recollection of any specific document.

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A. I'm just not prepared to assume. That I just don't know that.

Q. I understand that. If it exists, it's never been produced to us. I will represent that to you on the record because I'm not aware of it. If it's been - if it existed at the time that it has been destroyed, I would like to know about it from

the Trust. No one has ever told me that either. So I want to you assume that today and at the time there

was no formal documentation done before the meeting with Mr. Kazan of a market share analysis for his 11 claims, would that constitute sound practice of a 12

13 trust? -14 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

15 question. THE WITNESS: No. 16 17 BY MR. BERNICK:

18 O. You were a recipient of this memo,

Exhibit 37, correct? 19 A. It was addressed to me, so I must have 20 21 been, I presume.

22 Q. I'm sorry.

23 A. It's addressed to me. Yes.

Q. Today, are you saying that you didn't get

this memo, or you just don't recall?

Page 101, MR. BERNICK: We'll take a break.

MR. STENGEL: Sure.

THE WITNESS: Okay. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record. End of

tape 1. And the time on the screen is 11:12:42. (Recess.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On record and the time on the screen is 11:24:58 and this is tape 2.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Ms. Smith, before we go on another matters, I want to come back to a point that we covered early on and ask you for clarification. You mentioned that yesterday you had asked Mr. Austern to represent you in connection with this matter.

Do you recall that?

Q. Is Mr. Austern, are you compensating

17 Mr. Austern for his activities as your counsel 18 19

A. No.

-- in connection with this deposition? O.

Α.

Q. I'm sorry? Mr. Weaver, you said that you 22

believed that he would be compensated for his 23

activities on your behalf in connection with this 24

25 deposition, correct?

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Yes.

O. Are you paying him or is the Trust paying him or is somebody else paying him?

A. I expect the Trust to pay him.

Q. I wanted to turn to what was going on financially with the Trust in 1988 when it went down the road to resolving these pre-c claims, and from that point of view, I want to ask you whether you recall that the average claim value that was assumed or projected during the bankruptcy was \$25,000 per claim, do you recall that?

A. Yes, I do.

And when you began at the Trust and started to get up to speed and the process of resolving the pre-c claims and it went into planning stage, was that the projected value, per-claim value of the Trust was using for purposes of its financial planning is \$25,000 per claim?

A. I believe so. I believe so.

O. And the projected number of claims was something I think you testified a little bit earlier you weren't completely certain of, of what was in the multiple tens of thousands?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that the \$25,000 per claim

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even before the pre-c settlement discussions began. 2 And his testimony, and I can show it to you if you 3 want, was that by April of 1988, nobody thought that 4 the Trust was going to be able to settle its share of 5 the pre-c claims for \$25,000.

Is that consistent or inconsistent with your own recollection or do you simply not have a recollection?

... A. I have no recollection as of April. No.

10 Q. As the pre-c negotiations got under way during the summer of 1988, I take it that the Trust 11 12 began to learn where the expectations of the 13 plaintiffs' lawyers were, correct?

A. Where the expectations of plaintiffs' lawyers, what it was going to take to settle these claims.

Q. And I take it that as a result of the discussions with the plaintiffs' lawyers, the Trust basically came to understand that it was going to cost an awful lot more than \$25,000 per claim to resolve the pre-c cases, would that be fair?

A. Well, it was going to be more, I don't 22 23 know what one means by an awful lot more.

24 Q. Well, do you recall that the estimates by December of 1988 were in the range of the high

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number that the Trust was using early in 1988 was a number that didn't reflect medical escalation?

A. I believe that's right.

Q. In other words, Manville had resolved claims prior to 1982. Those resolutions led to a projected cost for the Trust of \$25,000 per claim, but medical escalation had taken place since 1982, and that wouldn't have been reflected in the \$25,000, right?

A. I think there was medical escalation. There was general increase of value of dollars, et cetera. Yes. Inflation, et cetera.

Q. And isn't it true that even before the Trust set about the task of resolving the pre-c claims, it came to understand that \$25,000 per claim was too low, that it was going to cost more to resolve claims than that?

A. Well, I don't know at what moment we concluded that, but certainly when we started trying to settle claims, it became clear that \$25,000 a claim was not going to get the job done. We weren't going to settle for that.

Q. I'm just going to ask you whether you recall this or not. But we asked Mr. Austern what was understood about the expected value of claims Page 105

\$30,000?

.2 They were in the 30s. Yes. I remember 3 that.

Q. Is it true by the summer of 1988, given the experience that the Trust was gaining about claim value, is it true that by the summer of 1988, it appeared that the Trust would not have enough assets to pay all of the liabilities that it was going to face over time?

A. Did it became -- it became more -- we acquired knowledge with each passing day or week, and we knew more then than we had known before. If that's what you are asking, was it more apparent? Yes.

Q. Let me just get something for you here. We asked Mr. Austern about what was being discussed within the Trust in the summer of 1988, and he testified that there was a discussion in the summer of 1988 that even after the Trust went through its cash and then sold its stock, that it would still have a backlog of unresolved claims, and that that was being discussed in the summer of 1988.

Is that consistent with your own recollection, that is, as of the summer of 1988, given the track record on settlement values that

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Page 106

there was discussion of the fact that the settlement values might be so high that the Trust would be unable to resolve all claims, even after using its cash and selling its stock?

A. I do not have any current recollection of a conversation in that summer. I don't know.

Q. Was it your sense by the summer of 1988 that the Trust did face a solvency problem in resolving all of the claims that it was expected to have to resolve?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I cannot put a date of that summer on it. I just don't know.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well let me just ask you, prior to consummation of the plan, were there discussions strike that. Prior to consummation of the plan, were there people within the Trust who believed that even after it used all of its cash and sold all of its stock, the Trust was not going to have enough money to pay all the claims it expected to see?

23 A. I would have to answer that there was fear 24 that that was so.

Q. Do you recall that presentations were put

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2 Q. He said that the case average for all 3 settlements is about \$37,500?

A. Yes,

Q. Which obviously is considerably in excess of, considerably in excess of the \$25,000 projection?

Yes. Α.

Q. Correct?

9 Α. Yes.

Q. Do you also -- let me just ask you about 10 11 that a little bit.

Isn't it true that the claimants' lawyers have taken the position that in point of fact these claims were resolved at a premium because the claimants' lawyers knew that the Trust was anxious to resolve these claims and resolve them quickly, that they ended up getting a little bit of premium for those claims?

MR. STENGEL: I'm going to object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't think so.

22 BY MR. BERNICK:

23 Q. You are aware of the fact that that's been 24 the testimony of some of the claimants' lawyers,

25 correct?

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together in the fall of 1988 that specifically discussed what the financial position of the Trust was?

A. A number of documents were prepared as we approached consummation.

Q. I want to direct your attention to Exhibit 17, if you could ---

A. Here. You want that back.

Q. Do you see that Exhibit 17 are minutes of a board of trustees meeting held on October 17, 1988?

A. I don't see a date. Okay. October 17th.

The second line. Okay. Yes, sir. 12

Q. And a trustees meeting was held on that date, correct?

A. So it states.

Q. And do you see that Mr. Austern again is the signatory to these minutes?

A. Yes. That's his name.

19 Q. And do you see that there is discussion in this document about the value of claims that have 21 been settled? You see at the bottom of page 4?

22 I'm looking.

23 Q. Mr. Loehr, who is a financial, or is he

the chief claims officer? 24

A. He is the chief claims officer at that

I do not know that.

2 Q. You have never heard of that?

A. That that has been their testimony?

4 Q. Yes.

I didn't know they testified.

Q. If you take a look at 131362. You see that attached to the board minutes, there are some slides or charts dealing with different financial matters, including this one that talks about current 10 assumptions for numbers of claims?

A. I see that.

12 Q. And the current assumption is that the 13 pre-c claims will be settled on average for 37,000? 14

A. Yes.

15 Q. And that the total number of claims now is 16 176,000, do you see that?

A. This document was prepared prior to consummation, right?

Q. Correct.

20 A. Okay. And we are assuming that there is going to be 176. 21

22 Q. That's how you read the document?

That's how I read the document. That that 23

is an assumption based on something but I don't know 24

where it comes from.

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Q. Well do you recall that as of the fall of 1988, both the fact, try that, do you recall that by the fall of 1988, basically the Trust was projecting that the pre-c cases would cost about \$37,000 apiece to resolve and that the total number of cases that the Trust was assuming would ultimately be filed, number of claims was now way above 100,000?

A. I do not recollect that, but I see that number here, so it must be so.

Q. Do you reca3ll or reco3llect, Ms. Smith, that by the fall of 1988, basically the Trust was projecting many more claims than what it had projected previously?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question. Would it had projected previously.

THE WITNESS: What had been projected previously? I think the answer is yes.

MR. BERNICK; What it had used in its projections previously.

THE WITNESS: I think that the answer is yes.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Is it also true that if the fall of 1988, the Trust was also projecting claim values in excess of what it had projected previously?

A. Okay.

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2 Q. Does that reflect that in this 3 presentation on October 17, the Trust was being told, 4 the Trustees were being told that the Trust was 5 almost out of cash already?

A. Of the available cash on hand. Yes. That's what it says.

Q. Was that consistent with your own recollection?

10 Α. That we would have to start moving into other assets?

> O. Yes.

13 Yes. Α.

14 If you take a look at 505291. O.

15 Α. 5291.

Q. Do you see that as of October 17, 1988, 16 17 the projection of a fiscal crisis, that is where the 18 Trust is going to run out of cash and have to sell 19 stock, that is now projected as of October to take place in 1989? That is the first year of Trust 20 operations? 21

22 A. Yes.

> Q. Do you see taking a look at 505306 that the Trustees were being told in October that it could take over 30 years to pay claims filed in the first

Page 111

Yes.

O. Now, isn't it true that at the same time as this board meeting took place, there was also a fuller financial presentation that was put together which is Exhibit 16 in your book. You see that's dated on the same date as the minutes?

A. October 17th.

Q. In the upper right-hand corner, somebody has written Trustee Presentation?

A. I see it printed there.

Q. Do you recall that the financial performance of the Trust was presented to the trustees in the fall of 1988?

A. I have πο specific recollection.

Q. Well, I'm going to ask you some particular 16 questions. If you would take a look at -- I'm going to give you a bunch of page numbers down at the bottom and I think if you twist it around so that the page numbers are towards you, it might be a little easier. If you look at 505340.

MR. STENGEL: 340 or 304?

22 BY MR. BERNICK: 23

Q. 340.

A. 505340, right?

few months of Trust operations?

A. That's right.

Was that again consistent with your own recollection of what was being discussed?

A. I don't remember it with specificity but that it could be a very long time if we had enough income to do it.

Q. And that was something that you recall being discussed pre-consummation in the fall of 1988?

A. Well, I don't recall specific conversation but it's in the documents reflecting that. Is that consistent with your own

recollection?

14 A. I have no recollection of that specific 15 meeting. 16

O. No. Not the specific meeting, but do you 17 recall that pre-consummation, that is in the fall of 1988, there were projections being made to the 19 trustees that it could take a very, very long time. years and years and years, to pay the claims filed in 20

21 the first few months?

A. You are asking me if I have current 22 23 recollection of that?

Q. Yes. 24

A. No, I don't. 25

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- O. Do you have any recollection of what was told to the Trustees in the fall of 1988 concerning the solvency of the Trust, expected solvency of the Trust?
  - Personal recollection? No, I don't.
- Q. Do you have any recollection in the fall of 1988 of discussions that were taking, discussions that took place about the possibility that the Trust would run out of money in 1989, the first year of operations?
  - Α. When you say run out of money.
- 12 Have no cash to pay claims?
- 13 A. That the cash that we started off with 14 would be gone?
  - Yes. Q.
    - Yes. I remember that. Α.
- 17 Okay. Do you recall discussions in the 18 fall of 1988 that there was a mismatch between the 19 assets of the Trust and the Trust liabilities?
- 20 A. I use that term many times. I don't know 21 if I used it in '88 but I used it many times, that it was a mismatch.
- 23 Q. Do you recall, did Mr. Austern ever tell you in the fall of 1988 prior to consummation that in his view the Trust was insolvent, even before it

- Page 116
- You asked me if I had recollection and I don't.
  - Q. I'm not meaning to pester you.
  - A. No. I'm just saying, I don't.
  - Q. So Mr. Austern could have told you that in
- 5 his view the Trust was insolvent prior to 6
- consummation, you just don't know if that's right or 7 wrong, you just don't remember?
  - A. I don't remember.
- 9 Q. Do you recall being told by Mr. Austern or 10 anybody else prior to consummation that to consummate 11 the plan of reorganization on schedule in November 12 1988 was just a bad idea?
- A. I have no recollection that Mr. Austern said it was a bad idea. I know we had conversations about whether or not it was a smart idea, or if there was any way not to do it or any other kinds of 17 opportunities for change, but ultimately it was decided to do it at that time."
- Q. But no one ever told you that you recall 20 the consummation of the plan on time was a bad idea?
- 21 A. I don't remember having any recollection 22 of those words.
  - Q. Do you recall, let me strike that. It's true, is it not, to the extent that
- the Trust did not have enough money to pay all claims

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opens its doors?

- A. I have no recollection of that conversation specifically. That happened at that time.
- Q. Do you recall Mr. Austern ever telling you that in his view the Trust was insolvent even before it opens its doors?
- 8 A. I have no personal recollection at this 9
- 10 Q. Do you recall Mr. Austern ever telling you at any time prior to consummation that the Trust 12 would not have enough money to pay claims even after 13 it sold its stock?
- 14 A. I have no personal recollection of that 15 conversation.
- Q. Do you have recollection of conversations 16 with anybody prior to consummation of the plan where 18 you were told that the Trust was not going to have 19 enough money to pay claims, even after its stock was 20 sold?
- 21 A. I don't have any current recollection of 22 that as I sit here today.
- 23 O. Are you denying that any of these conversations took place? 24
  - A. No. I'm not saying they didn't happen.

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in full, that there was a conflict of interest that 2 arose as a result of that?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Let me phrase it and let me ask it more 6 7 generally. Obviously the extent that the Trust 8 didn't have enough money to pay all the claims in 9 full, and they were going to get paid still on a FIFO basis, there was a conflict of interest between 10 people who had early claims and people who had later 11 12 claims, correct?
  - A. There is built-in tension and conflict. Yes.
- 15 Q. Okay. And in fact I think that you have stated that that conflict of interest is obvious, that is, where the Trust would not have enough money 18 to pay all claims in full, there was an obvious 19 conflict of interest between early claimants and 20 later claimants? Correct?
  - A. And unknown futures, yes.
- 22 O. Is it true that that conflict of interest was discussed, recognized and discussed prior to 23 consummation of the plan of reorganization? 24
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Q. In fact, if we take a look at 505310, the presentation on October 17 specifically talks about the different positions that different claimants would have, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. If you take a look at 505307, it was recognized that those different positions of the different claimants meant that there would be major "inequities" in the payment of pre-c and early post-c claimants, correct?

A. That's what it indicates. Yes, sir.

Q. Okay. So even before consummation, the Trust recognized that if it continued on its course and consummated the plan on time, that would result in major inequities, correct?

A. Yes.

And to the extent that there were major inequities, there would be conflicts of interest 19 between different claimants, correct?

A. Between the pre-cs, the presents, if you will and the futures, there was built-in tension and conflict.

23 O. Okay. And this is a conflict not just 24 between people who had claims as of that time and people who might file in the future, it's between

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Page 120 dealing with this problem, it was a problem, wasn't

it, Ms. Smith? Α. Yes.

Okay. The options that were considered for dealing with this problem were first of all, to get approval for preferential treatment to the pre-c claims. That was an option, wasn't it?

A. I believe that's right.

Q. Another option was not to consummate settlement of the pre-c claims on the terms that had been agreed, correct?

A. I don't recollect. That's possible. I don't remember.

14 Q. Another option was to delay consummation 15 of the plan or delay payment to the pre-c claims, 16 correct?

A. That was discussed.

18 Q. Another option was to modify the plan, 19 right?

It was talked about.

O. Another option was discussed with the bankruptcy of the Trust itself, correct?

23 Yes.

24 Q. Would you agree with Mr. Austern's assessment, I'll tell you, this is what he said, that

people who had claims right now, but already had a claim, a pre-c claim, and those that had a claim right now but hadn't yet filed it, right?

A. That were not included in the pre-'82 groups. Yes.

Q. Okay. Now, in light of these inequities and conflicts of interest that were being discussed prior to consummation, were there various options that were taken up for consideration by the Trust?

A. Well, it means of delaying payment and spreading payment out and giving green cards and buying insurance and all of those kinds of things, a structured settlement. Yes.

Q. Now, you told us that these inequities and conflicts of interest were being discussed prior to consummation, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Obviously to the extent that there are discussions of these inequities between current and future claimants, that means that people back during this period of time in fact did recognize that the Trust did not have enough assets to pay everybody the

23 same way, correct?

A. Yes. 24 25

Q. Now, the options that were considered for

consummation of the plan under the circumstances as they existed in November 1988 was a bad idea. Would you agree with that?

A. Are you telling me that's what he said . when he testified or are you telling me he said that at an earlier time.

Q. Yes. When he testified.

A. Would I agree it was a bad idea for the consummation to occur then?

Q. Yes.

Probably. Yes. A.

11 12 Q. Now, if you - you don't recall it being discussed, though, at the time, that consummation on 13 time and according to plan was a bad idea? 14

A. I don't know that those words were used. 15 Certainly there was discussion about delaying 16 17 consummation at the mere hint of such thing, the 18 company went into cardiac arrest.

19 Q. Well, we'll talk about what happened. But 20 you say now testifying that you recognize, yes, you can say consummation was a bad idea. All I'm asking 21 you is was the fact that consummation was a bad idea, 22

was that something that was explicitly discussed 23

within the Trust at the time? 24

A. Yes. 25

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Page 122

Q. Okay. Now, in fact, the Trust went ahead and did consummate the plan on time in November 1988,

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, they did.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well, consummation occurred on time at the end of November 1988, correct?
  - A. Yes, it did.
- Q. And the Trust did not take steps formally to do anything to oppose consummation at that time, correct?
- A. No. it did not.
- Q. Now, the decision to have the consummation 15 go forward on time in November of 1988, would it be fair to say, that was a pretty momentous decision, 18 was it not?
- 19 A. It was an important decision. Yes.
- 20 Q. Well, in point of fact, isn't it true that the effect of the decision to consummate the plan on time was first of all to discriminate among 23 claimants?
- MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the 24 question.

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Q. It was known at the time that consummation took place, that consummation would result in one method being used to value early claims and another method being used to value later claims?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: That had been part of the pre-c evaluation discussions, and it was more not so much how they were evaluated, but how they were going to be paid.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Okay. But it was also how they were going to be evaluated, wasn't it?
- 14 A. They were going to require a great deal more information on those claims than the original 15 16 one or two pages.
- 17 Q. So at the time of the consummation the 18 Trust recognized that consummation on time would mean the pre-c claims would be evaluated in one way and 20 later claims would be evaluated in another way, 21 correct? 22

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Would have that effect?

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THE WITNESS: It was not a decision to do that. That may have been a result as you perceive but it was not a decision to discriminate.

# BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. It was certainly a result of consummating 6 on time, correct?
  - A. That is one of the results. Yes.
  - O. And it was known at the time that the consummation occurred that that result would occur, correct? Known to the Trust at the time that the consummation would occur --
- A. That these documents indicated it was very 12 13 likely.
- O. that there would be discriminatory 14 result, correct? 15
  - A. Yes.
  - O. It was known at the time that consummation occurred that consummation would result in unfairness between given claimants, certain claimants, early claimants versus later claimants, correct?
- 20 A. The pre-c claimants versus those that were 21 immediately behind them in the queue, is that what 22 you are referring to? 23
- Q. Yes. 24
- 25 Yes.

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- A. As a result in payment. I don't think there was all that much difference in the evaluations 2 3 of the claims.
  - Q. Well, we just saw that the pre-c claims were evaluated according to a statistical approach, correct?
  - A. But they were also looked at individually. Every claim.
  - Q. Were they evaluate add cording to a statistical approach?
    - A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Isn't it true that none of the post-c claims were evaluated in accordance with any kind of 13 statistical approach, correct? 14
  - A. I'm not prepared to say none of them ever were. I don't know.
  - Q. But certainly at the time that the plan was consummated on time, the Trust recognized that the pre-c claims were evaluated in a way that was not contemplated for post-c claims, correct?

20 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 21 22

THE WITNESS: I'm confused by what you are trying -- what you're seeking.

BY MR. BERNICK:

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Q. All I'm saying is that the Trust knew at the time the plan was consummated that the effect of consummation was that pre-c claims would be evaluated in a way that was different from what was expected with respect to post-c claims?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: It goes to their payment. BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. But it's also the evaluation. Statistical approach on the pre-c claims, you are not aware of any statistical approach on the post-c claims, are you?
  - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. And that's not in fact how they were handled, correct?
- A. I'm not aware of that.
- 18 Q. All I'm saying is all that was known at 19 the time that the Trust decided to go ahead and 20 consummate the plan, right?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I already answered that. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Let me put it to you this way, Ms. Smith.

I foundation for her to testify on that.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Were you at all familiar with how the post-c claims were evaluated?

A. At the time I was. It's a very long timeago, and I didn't settle claims.

- Q. And you were aware of the procedures that were followed?
  - A. At the time I was. Yes. Of course.
- Q. All I'm saying is, was it recognized at the time that the Trust decided to consummate the plan that different methodologies for evaluation were going to be followed with respect to pre-c and post-c claims?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I have not answered that.
BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Was it recognized at the time of consummation that once the pre-c claims were paid using the, not the detailed review, but the statistical review, that the Trust would lose its ability to further inquire into the greater details

24 surrounding those pre-c claims?
 25 MR. STENGEL: Objecti

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

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No pre-c claim got paid until the plan was consummated, right?

A. That's right.

- Q. So if the plan were not consummated, the pre-c claims would not be paid as had been agreed to during the course of 1988?
- A. If the plan was never consummated, they would never be paid. That's exactly right.
- Q. And by deciding to go forward with the consummation, one of the effects of that was that the pre-c claims were going to get paid as they had been settled, true or not?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And it was known at the time that the decision was made to consummate the plan that the same thing was not going to be true with respect to later claims, correct?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. And that later claims would be handled according to a different methodology, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. That's discussed back in April of '88. MR. STENGEL: You still haven't laid a 1 question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Do you understand what I'm asking you?

A. You are saying that once they are paid, we would not have the ability to find out any more about them?

Q. Right. In other words, let me go back again. At the time that the pre-c claims were settled, we have seen that a specific approach was used, and that a detailed individual review was felt to be infeasible, correct?

A. At that time. Yes.

Q. And isn't it true that once the pre-c claims got paid, the Trust would no longer have any right to go do a further detailed review of those claims, correct?

A. My recollection is they all had to do a proof of claim form and there was audits done on them.

Q. Do you recall that now, Ms. Houser? I'm sorry. Ms. Smith. Do you recall that now?

A. That's my recollection that people complained bitterly about having to do proof of claim forms.

forms.
 Q. Was there proof of claim forms filled out

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before or after the deals were reached?

- A. It would have to be afterwards.
- O: It had to be afterwards. So all the deals got struck, there weren't proof of claim forms, they had been filed --
- A: Not the complicated proof of claim form had not been. That's what we have just been talking
- Q. And that basically when claims got resolved post-c, everybody had to file a proof of claim form, a detailed proof of claim form before the Trust even sat down to talk with them, right?
  - Α. Absolutely.
- Q. Okay. And that was a different procedure for the post-c claims than for the pre-c claims, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And it was known at the time the plan was consummated?
  - A. Yes. Now I understand where you are at.
- Q. Now, we are all clear at the time the plan was consummated, it was known that different procedures were going to be used to evaluate and resolve pre-c claims versus post-c claims?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

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deals was going to be paid according to its terms, 2 correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: If it passed the audit. BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. But in point of fact, are you aware of any situation where any of the auditing information resulted in changing one iota of any settlement deal?
- A. I cannot tell you specifically, but the point is there was problems when they were audited, so of course there were. There were things in which they didn't, you know, they didn't pass muster.
- 14 Q. You referred to an audit. Do you know 15 what that audit was?
- 16 A. When the proof of claim form came in, they 17 had to look at the other stuff to be sure that indeed 18 they had the proper documentation to back it up. .19 That's my recollection.
- 20 Q. Who told you that?
- 21 A. It would have been Paul Loehr. It would 22 have been Smith. It would have been Feely. It would 23 have been whoever.
- Q. Do you remember? Was that something that 25 you talked about in the break during the deposition

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question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Right?
- A. Different procedures in the sense of when things got done. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And it was known at the time that the plan was consummated that the effect of consummation meant that the Trust would no longer have the ability to go back and renegotiate pre-c claims on the basis of detailed proof of claim forms, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: They had to pass the audit. Those claims were audited.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. But the audit was after the fact?
- A. Not after the payment was made.
- 19 Q. That's the whole point was that once the payment was made, no matter what had been learned in 20 connection with the audit, you couldn't go back and
- redo the deal, correct? 22
  - A. The audits were made prior to the payment.
- 24 O. Once the decision was made to consummate the plan, those deals, every single one of the pre-c

this morning?

- 2 A. No. No. I did not discuss this, one 3 word.
  - Q. Okay. Did they represent to you that the audit involved a detailed individual-by-individual evaluation in accordance with the CRP?
  - A. In the documents you asked me to look at, okay, it specifically says, that 10 percent of all claims would be audited and anything over \$50,000 would be audited. I read that here in the documents that you gave me. I would not have remembered that in those particular terms, had I known.
- Q. Do you know if that was true with the 13 14 pre-c claims?
- 15 A. What it is referring to is the pre-c 16 claims.
- O. Do you remember whether that happened in 17 connection with the pre-c claims? 18
  - Α. Yes, it did.
  - Q. Do you remember that?
    - I guess I remember that.
- 22 O. Isn't it a fact that what the audit
- procedures were all about was that the Trust after a 23 deal got done for pre-c claims had the right to go to
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- the plaintiffs' law firm to look for further

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information?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

THE WITNESS: They always had the right to go to the plaintiffs' law firms and look for information.

### BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Do you know whether the audit required that the Trust officers conduct a case-by-case evaluation in accordance with the requirements of the CRP?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't know what you are referring to.

### BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. The CRP we just read required a 18 case-by-case evaluation, did it not?

A. Yes. I don't know what you were talking about.

Q. Do you know whether there was any procedure was adopted by the Trust which said that the pre-c claims would be audited in accordance with the procedures and requirements set out by the CRP? MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form.

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consummation at that point in time would be 2 discrimination among claimants, correct? 3

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. BERNICK:

7 Q. It knew that another result of consummation at that time and on that basis would be 8 9 inequities between pre-c claimants and post-c 10 claimants, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. BERNICK:

15 Q. It recognized that the effect of consummation was that one method of claims evaluation 17 would be followed with respect to pre-c claimants, 18 another with respect to post-c claimants, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I guess.

22 BY MR. BERNICK:

23 Q. And isn't it true, therefore, the plan 24 required that all settlements by the Trust be fair

and equitable, correct?

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THE WITNESS: I do not know of any document that says that, no.

### BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Therefore, with regard to the pre-c claims, are you aware of any procedure that was adopted by the Trust that applied to the claims officers which required adherence to the requirements of the CRP for pre-c claims?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: No.

# BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Now, at the time that the -- I think we have already established -- let's just take us back to where we were. At the time that the plan was consummated at the end of November 1988, the Trust recognized that the result of consummation was to produce, I think we have already talked about it, discrimination among claimants, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: At the time of consummation, the Trust knew -- what, finish your sentence.

BY MR. BERNICK:

O. The Trust knew that the result of

Yes. Α.

Q. Isn't it true that the time that the plan was consummated in November of 1988, the Trust recognized that the effect of consummation was to violate the plan requirement for the settlement to be fair and equitable? True?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: The settlements could be fair and equitable. It was when the payments were going to be made was the problem.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well, is there a difference to the guy who 13 gets the money if the payment is different, but the 14 settlement is the same? Somebody gets the money on 15 16 different terms.

A. I suspect there is a lot of difference to that guy.

19 Q. A lot of difference. And in point of fact, the Trust knew at the time the plan was being 20 21 consummated that the settlement, including the terms 22 of payment, that would result from consummation at that time, would not be fair and would not be 23 24 equitable, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

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Page 138 question. THE WITNESS: I don't think those terms

were ever used like that, Bob, no. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Those terms were never used like that?

A. No. I have no recollection of anyone sitting down and saying we are not going to do -- we are going to do something that is not fair and equitable.

Q. Well, you sat down and you knew at the time the plan was consummated, that the effect of consummation on time in November of 1988 was in fact to produce unfairness and inequity among claimants because of the funding problem, correct?

A. We had a funding problem. That's right.

Q. And in that respect, isn't it true the Trust knew at the time that the plan was consummated that consummation at that time and on that basis would result immediately in violation of plan requirements for fairness and equity, is that true or not?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

> THE WITNESS: Yes. True. BY MR. BERNICK:

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one, right?

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A. They felt that way, I'm sure.

Q. Okay. And certainly if the Trustees wanted to fully discharge their fiduciary obligations when it came to making significant decisions such as consummating the plan on time, they certainly could seek advice of counsel, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And if they wanted to seek advice of counsel they could rely upon for purposes of satisfying their fiduciary obligations, the way in which they should do it is to seek an opinion from counsel to the Trust regarding their duties and obligations in connection with their decision making, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: How they went about seeking advice from their own counsel, you'll have to ask them. I didn't do it. They did.

BY MR. BERNICK:

22 Q. They did. Well, but did -- were you 23 present during board of trustee meetings?

A. Of course.

Q. And were board of trustee meetings the

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Q. Now, it's true, is it not, that the Trustees had fiduciary obligations?

A. Yes.

Q. It's true, is it not, that the fiduciary obligations of Trustees impose upon them a very high standard of care?

A. Common law fiduciary responsibility of the trustee is high. Yes.

Q. In fact, it's the highest obligation known in the law, is it not?

A. It's very high.

Q. Is there any higher obligation that you know in the law than the obligation of a fiduciary?

A. I think not.

Q. Now, the fiduciary -- the Trustees with these fiduciary obligations did have the benefit of significant resources at their disposal to make sure that they were able to do their job, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And among the resources available to the fiduciaries were access to lawyers, right?

A. Yes.

Q. In fact, there were probably so many different lawyers surrounding the Trustees that they probably couldn't turn around without knocking into

venue and the time at which all decisions by the 2 Trustees affecting trust activities were to be made?

A. Yes. Yes. I guess that's right.

4 Q. And you were present in those trustee 5 meetings?

A. Yes. Q. During 1988, correct?

A. Yes. Yes.

9 Q. And you heard all of the matters that we 10 have been talking about concerning consummation of the plan discussed, correct? 11 12

A. Yes.

Q. And all I'm asking you is if the Trustees wanted to satisfy their fiduciary obligations in 14 making decisions about consummation, isn't it true that lawyers who could give them advice on their obligations were available to them?

A. That's right.

19 Q. And if they wanted to be able to rely upon 20 that advice, they had to seek out opinions of counsel to the Trust so that they could rely upon those 21 22 opinions, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 23 24 question.

THE WITNESS: That is the way for people

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to get information from lawyers is ask for their 2 opinions. That's right.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Now, are you aware of any formal opinion that was offered by any lawyer to the Trust, that's a lawyer acting on behalf of the Trust or the Trustees, were you aware of any formal opinion which said that the Trust was obligated to go forward with consummation of the plan on time?
  - A. No, I am not.
- 11 Q. Are you aware of anybody acting for or on 12 behalf of the Trust who performed a legal analysis as 13 to whether the Trust was obliged to proceed with 14 consummation on time in the fall of 1988?
  - A. No, I'm not.
  - Q. Are you aware of anybody who did any kind of legal analysis that was brought to the attention of the Trust in the fall of 1988, which legal analysis said that the Trust was obliged to proceed with consummation on time?
  - A. No, I'm not.

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Now, was any -- strike that. You were

the regular record of pleadings, the public record in connection with the bankruptcy?

A. I think that would be right. Yes.

- Q. And anybody who would want to know what was happening in the bankruptcy with regard to the Manville Trust could go to that court record and look up that report, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the report to the Court in November 1988 by the Manville Trust was pre-consummation, correct?
- A. I -- yes. I presume it was. Yes.
- Q. And that was the Trust's authorized statement to the Court on the status of its activities, correct?
- A. It was our quarterly report and then the one had consummation, yes.
- Q. Okay. All right. Isn't it true in making. 18 19 that report and filing that report the Trustees had fiduciary obligations to be accurate, truthful and 20 21 complete in reporting trust activities?

22 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 23 question.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. As you understood it?

familiar, were you not, in the fall of 1988 prior to consummation with the fact that Judge Lifland was the 3 bankruptcy judge who sat in connection with the

4 Manville bankruptcy?

- A. Yes.
- 5 6 Q. And prior to consummation, isn't it true that he was the bankruptcy judge responsible for the Manville plan of reorganization and the Manville 9 plan?

A. Yes. 10

- Q. And do you know who the district court 11 judge was who sat as the Article 3 judge in connection with the Manville reorganization? 13
  - A. No.

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- 15 Q. It's true, is it not, that the Trust never took steps formally before the court to seek relief 16 17 from consummation of the plan on time and according 18 to its terms, correct?
  - A. It did not.
- 20 Q. In fact, there was a formal report that 21 was filed with Judge Lifland in November of 1988, 22 correct?
- 23
- A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And isn't it true that the report to Judge
- Lifland as a formal report would have been part of

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- A. As I understood it then and now, the 1 Trustees had an obligation to report to the Court quarterly and submit certain required information and 4 they did.
  - O. And when they did that, they were obliged as Trustees and as fiduciaries to be accurate and candid and complete with the court regarding significant matters that pertained to the Trust, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form. THE WITNESS: I'm troubled with the word candid. They had obviously an obligation to be honest, tell the truth.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well, is there a difference between honesty and being candid?
  - A. Oh, I think so.
- Q. When it comes to being a trustee, it's the highest obligation if the Trustees had a problem with what was happening with the Trust or what was going to happen to the Trust, it was their obligation to report it openly and formally in the reports to Judge Lifland, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to form. 24

THE WITNESS: They had an obligation to

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submit a report every quarter and at the time of consummation, yes, and it's their obligation to be truthful and honest, yes.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Okay. Isn't it true that none of the reports made to Judge Lifland, none of the written reports made to Judge Lifland prior to consummation said anything about conflicts of interest or inequities, correct?
- A. I have no recollection what those reports specifically said.
- Q. Are you aware of any reports that said there was going to be a fiscal crisis?
- A. I'm not aware of it. I have no recollection at this time what those reports said.
- Q. Do you have any recollection of anyone telling Judge Lifland formally and in an open way that this Trust, if the plan were to be consummated on time, consummation would result in inequities and discrimination?
- 21 A. I have no recollection of a formal 22 statement.
- 23 Q. Now, was there any report to Judge 24 Lifland, a formal and open report, matter of record, any kind of report at all that described to Judge

outspoken person.

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Would that be a fair reputation?

A. Probably.

4 Q. Okay. And that's certainly a reputation 5 that you enjoyed before you came on board the 6 Manville Trust, correct?

A. I guess so.

Q. In fact, you have already told us that one of the reasons were you sought out to become the executive director was presumably your performance in testimony before Congress, correct?

A. I think I told you that was how the people at ATLA happened to know of me. Yes.

Q. I'm sorry. You are correct. That's one of the reasons you were hired by ATLA was you were an outspoken and articulate person, correct? 16

A. Reasonably so.

Q. Made a good presentation, right?

A. I believe. Yes.

20 Q. And not only are you good at making presentations, but he it comes to your activities in

22 connection with the Manville Trust, isn't it true

23 that from 1988 all the way through 1991, each and 24 every year, you made public presentations regarding

25 trust activities?

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Lifland a mismatch of assets and liabilities?

MR. STENGEL: Counsel, you sort of shifted to what kind of report. You said any kind of report at all. Is that still modified by formal, open court report?

# BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Formal and open.
- I have no such recollection.
- Q. Ever any report that anybody could get access to?
  - I have no such recollection.
- O. Let me just finish the question so that we are sure we are.

Do you recall any report that anybody could get access to that was made to Judge Lifland prior to consummation which disclosed the Trust's understanding of potential inequities or mismatches of assets and liabilities?

A. I have no recollection.

20 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question. 22

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Let me ask you, you have got the reputation that's been reported on paper in presentations that have been made of being an A. Many of them.

Q. And basically, your profile with the Trust as the executive director was a prominent and visible profile, was it not?

A. I guess.

Q. And you took advantage of that in the sense of speaking out your views on what was happening in connection with trust matters and trust activities, correct?

A. At that time.

Q. And this is true, would it be fair to say 11 that the claimants and their lawyers look to you to 12 be outspoken and candid with them on what was 13 happening with the Trust? 14

A. I can't speak for what they looked to. I don't know what they looked to.

Q. You don't have any impression of that?

A. I don't know.

18 19 Q. Weren't one of the reasons you were hired was to pursue an open and frank relationship with the 20 plaintiffs' lawyers and their clients? 21

 The best I could but what they saw and 22 what they looked to, I don't know. I can't speak for 23 24 somebody else.

O. I see. Well, against that backdrop, it's

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- true, is it not, that as of November 1988 when the 2 plan was consummated, literally tens of thousands of 3 claims involving Manville exposures were already in 4 the litigation system?
  - A. That certainly they were there. Yes.
  - Q. Well, you not only had the pre-c claims?
  - A. Right. But they were all those other claims that had been filed since 1982.
- 9 Q. Right.
- 10 A. That's right.
- 11 Q. So as of November 1988, the Trust knew 12 that there were literally tens of thousands of
- 13 current claims already in the system and the
- expectation of, we have already seen a total of well
- over 100,000 total claims that were expected,
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. Uh-huh. Yes, sir.
- 18 Q. And do you know how many different lawyers represented all of the different people who were 19 either current or expected claimants against the
- 21 Manville Trust?
- 22 A. I don't know. I haven't any idea.
- 23 ... Q. It would be scored and hundreds of
- 24. lawyers?

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A. It would have been waves, coveys of

Q. And --

- A. And then after consummation, we had to select counsel.
- O. So the Trust dealt with about 25 plaintiffs' lawyers prior to consummation?
- A. They were an official committee. We dealt with more lawyers than that, I'm sure, but that was official committee that they met on a regular, once a month, I suppose or twice a month sometimes in New York, and I was a -- did cameo appearances at their committee meetings and left.
- Q. Do you know, did you sit down with any of the members of the committee of 25 lawyers, plaintiffs' lawyers prior to consummation and explain to them how consummation would result in inequities and discrimination?
- MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Did you do that?
- A. I remember meeting with Stan Levy on a regular basis to discuss the fact that we were going to have problems, the cash flow problems were apparent and, the difficulties that were being developed. He was chair of that committee. He was

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- lawyers. I don't know how many represented them.
- 2. Q. And at the time that the plan was consummated, isn't it true that the Manville Trust had a course of dealing or communication with certain plaintiffs' lawyers, correct?
  - A. We had a committee, as you pointed out earlier, the select committee.
    - Q. Right.
- 9 A. It was their obligation to communicate 10 with the claims bar.
- Q. Well, let me pursue that a little bit. 11
- They were the people that you dealt with and how many 12 of them were there?
  - A. I think there were three.
- 15 Q. Three. Now, was that committee in 16 existence before consummation?
- 17 A. I don't remember. I don't think so.
- 18 O. I'm not sure that the select council
- 19 committee --
- 20 A. No. Prior to consummation, we still had 21 to deal with the bankruptcy committees.
- 22 O. Bankruptcy committees.
- 23 A. And that would have been about 25 lawyers.
- 24 Q. 25 lawyers?
- A. And the plaintiffs' group. 25

also on the board of Manville after consummation, so

- he was involved in all of this. 3
  - Q. Do you know what communications, if any, Mr. Levy or any other plaintiffs' lawyer undertook to pass the information on to other, to claimants?
    - A. Personal knowledge, no.
- 7 O. Are you aware of any formal communication that was made with the claimants themselves prior to 9 consummation that described the Trust's views of the inequities and discrimination that would result from 10 consummation of the plan? 11
  - A. I have no such knowledge.
- 13. O. Have you ever seen any documentation of communications with the claimants themselves to tell 14 15 them what was going on?
  - A. No. I have not.
- 17 Q. Well, certainly there was an easy way in which the Trust could make sure that all claimants had access to information about the funding problems that the Trust faced before consummation, wasn't 20 21 there?
- 22 A. I don't know of an easy way. I'm sure 23 there were ways.
- Q. All that the Trust had to do was to file a 24 report in the bankruptcy court that fully and 25

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accurately described funding problems and th inequities that were expected. That would have been an easy way of assuring that there was a public record available to everybody with the Trust's views,

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form. THE WITNESS: A public record that's available is different than an easy way to communicate with all the claimants. That's not the same thing.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- 12 Q. It's a minimum to have a report.
  - A. That could have been done. Yes.
- 14 Q. I'm sorry?
- A. That would have accomplished the purpose 15 of a public record, yes. 16
  - Q. And if you wanted to have a reachout program that assured that information got into the hands of claimants, that is preconfirmation, all that the Trust had to do was to issue a press release or a public statement. You have done those things before, haven't you?
- 23. A. Yes, I have.
- Q. In fact, in 1988, you gave public interviews, correct?

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Q. So was that the basis for the decision, was it not?

A. It was certainly a big part of it.

Q. But what you are saying there, that was the basis of the decision not to ask the court to delay consummation?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: It was a major part of that decision. Yes.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- 12 Q. Do you recall any other reason for the 13 decision?
- 14 A. Not at this moment. That's the one that stands out in my mind.
- 16 Q. Okay. And is it true that what you are 17 really saying then is that the Trust got together, 18 thought about delaying consummation and decided that 19 if you delayed consummation, it would threaten the 20 value of Manville stock?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 21 22 question. 23

THE WITNESS: Yes.

24 BY MR. BERNICK:

Q, True?

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. A. From time to time.

Q. All you had to do prior to consummation if you wanted to communicate to claimants about the threatened inequities and discrimination was to pickup the phone and ask for an interview with any newspaper or any publication and you would have been interviewed and you could have described your views. correct?

A. I could have. Yes.

10 Q. Now, did the Trust discuss taking steps to communicate to claimants the Trust's views on its 12 funding problems prior to consummation in November of 13

14 A. I have no specific recollection of such a 15 conversation.

Q. Do you recall any discussions with the Trust or Trust employees about filing a formal 17 request with the court to delay consummation?

19 A. I remember conversations about seeking 20 delay in consummation, and that the conclusion was not to do so based primarily on the fact we had to

carefully guard the value of the asset, and that was a prime importance and that any of these kinds of

things which could significantly decrease the value

of the asset.

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Yes. 2 Q. And rather than threaten the value of 3 Manville stock, the Trust decided it was better to proceed with consummation even though the result was 5 expected to be treating the claimants inequitably? 6

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the auestion.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Fair?

A. Yes.

11 Q. That balancing process, kind of the pros 12 and cons, are you aware of any document that sets 13 that out?

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A. Not personally aware. No.

15 Q. It's certainly not in any of the minutes, 16 is it?

A. I don't know.

18 Q. Are you aware of meetings that took place between Mr. Austern, who is sitting here, and Judge 19

Lifland in the summer of 1988?

21 A.

Q. How did you become aware of that?

A. I was often there.

24 Q. You were there at the meeting with Judge

Lifland in the summer of '88?

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- A. I regularly met with Judge Lifland in '88 and '89,"90. 3
  - Q. Tell me how many times you met with Judge Lifland in 1988?
  - A. I don't have a specific recollection of numbers, but I met with him probably once a month, once every six weeks somewhere in that nature.
  - Q. And do you have any recollection what you told Judge Lifland in any of those meetings?

A. We had long conversations about topics like inadequate funding, about how to -- the difficulties in trying to administer a pl in where the defendants, co-defendants could pull us into litigation very quickly after consummation.

The trauma, as he perceived it, if we changed the plan in any specific kind of way because then it would require the vote of beneficiaries again of the bankruptcy and that was a traumatic suggestion. We have talked about all kinds of things.

- Q. At any point in time, did you actually ask Judge Lifland not to consummate the plan on time?
- 23 A. I certainly remember telling him that we 24 were contemplating asking for that.
- 25 Q. But my question is a little bit different,

certain.

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2 Q. Well, I want to know people that you 3 recall being there. Is anyone there that you recall being there other than Mr. Austern?

A. Yes. Matt Gluck.

O. How many times?

7 Three, five. I don't know. It's several.

O. Anyone else?

A. It's easier with Matthew.

10 Q. So it was about once a month that you had a meeting with Lifland, people would show up, 12 Mr. Austern, Mr. Gluck for these sit-down sessions 13 with Judge Lifland?

A. The typical scenario was I would fly up, Lifland and I would have lunch, with David Gluck with us, the three of us would have lunch, come back to the office and met.

Q. Are you aware of anybody who during any of these meetings prior to November of '88 actually asked Judge Lifland to delay consummation of the

A. I don't know that the words please do this were said. There was no formal filing, if that's your request.

Q. No. But I'm asking whether at any of

Page 159

which I think you understand. Did you ever formally ask him in any context to not allow the consummation to take place on time?

- A. I did not formally ask him. No.
- Q. Did you ever tell Judge Lifland that you expected that consummation on time would produce discrimination or inequities?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

THE WITNESS: I told him, I don't know that I used those words. I told him of the obvious mismatch, and I told him of the obvious delay of payments and the difficulty of trying to martial the moneys before it had to be done.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. You told him that before consummation?
- 17 A. Yes.
  - Q. How many times did you tell him?
  - A. I don't have I have recollection how many times. It was certainly more than one.
- 20
- 21 Q. Was there anyone ever present for any of 22 these meetings?
  - A. David was there.
- 24 O. Anyone else?
- 25 Dick Kleinman may have been; I'm not

Page 161

these meetings, you sat down, we already know what your testimony is, that anybody asked Judge Lifland, judge, delay the consummation of the plan, don't consummate it on time? 5

- A. No, I do not.
- Q. Okay. Now, are you aware of any record that was created of any of these meetings with Judge Lifland?
- Q. Is there any piece of paper that can you point to anywhere in existence or that ever was in existence that recorded these meetings with Judge Lifland?
  - A. Not that I know about at this time.
- Q. Were there matters pending before Judge Lifland at the time of any of these meetings?
  - A. There was no --

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: There was no litigation at that time. It was pre-consummation.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well, but the plan that Judge Lifland had approved was being contested, wasn't it? There were objections to the plan of reorganization that were on

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appeal, correct?

- A. I think those were resolved by then, weren't they? I believe:
- Q. They weren't resolved until October of 1988, correct?
- A. Maybe that's right. I guess you are right. I don't remember.
- Q. Did anyone ever tell you about whether the context, would anyone do an analysis to determine whether the contacts were Judge Lifland were improper?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the

THE WITNESS: There was discussion about that.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well, what was discussed about that?
- A. It certainly was one of my queries. You know, how far is this going toward an ex parte conversation and my general counsel who was an expert on ethics told me that it was not a problem, or if it was, it was not a problem.
- 23 O. If Mr. -- or that what?
- 24 A. If it was, it was not a problem. I think
- 25 that's the way it was described. If it was ex parte.

we've talked about it but I don't remember the conclusions. I really don't. I know we continued doing it. We must have thought it was all right.

4 Q. Just because you continued doing it?

- 5 A. Well, we must have thought it was all right or we wouldn't have continued doing it, would 6 7 we? 8
  - Q. Did he tell you that he testified that he thought it was close to the line?
    - A. No.
  - After the -- when was it, when did the board make the decision or did the board make the decision at any particular time to go ahead and proceed with consummation of the plan on time?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 15 16 question. 17

THE WITNESS: Are you asking me was there a vote of the board to do that?

BY MR. BERNICK:

20 Q. Yes.

- A. I have no recollection that there was.
- 22. Q. You've described that there was this kind
- 23 of recognition or kind of balancing, on the one hand, if you didn't go forward with consummation, it would
- hurt Manville stock, on the other hand, if you did go

Page 163

- I don't really remember his exact answer.
- 2 O. That was Mr. Austern?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Did he ever do a memo or a piece of writing that analyzed that question for you?
  - A. I don't know. I don't have any recollection if he did. I don't know.
  - Q. Well, you know that generally to go and talk to a judge who's sitting in a case that you've got before him about matters that pertain to the case certainly raises a question about whether you have an improper ex parte contact, correct?
    - A. Yes, I'm aware of that.
  - That's pretty obvious, isn't it?
- A. Yes. I think so. 15

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- Q. And you are telling me that you never asked Mr. Austern to do the research and to come up with a letter or a memo that would satisfy you that you were in compliance with your ethical obligations? You never did that?
  - A. If I did, I don't remember it.
- 22 O. Did he ever tell you that in his own view 23 these contacts were very close to the line of being 24 improper?
  - A. I don't recollect what he said. I know

Page 165

- forward, it could have this discriminating effect.
- 2 Which meeting was that discussed, or was it discussed 3
- at more than one meeting?
- 4 A. I think it was discussed many times. It
- 5 would be impassible for me to say which one but it was an ongoing topic of conversation because the CEO, 6
- 7 chairman of the board, and general counsel of the
- 8 company never let us forget that that was an
- 9 important issue.
- 10 Q. And would you have expected that conversation, that is, the effect of not proceeding 11
- with consummation, the effect of proceeding with 12
- 13 consummation on claimants, would you have expected
- that those discussions were important enough to have 14
- 15 made their way into the minutes?
  - A. I don't know if they are there or not.
- 17 They may be.

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- O. They certainly were important enough to be 18 included in the minutes, correct? 19
- A. I would think so. 20
  - Q. Let me go through a series of things.
- 22 These contacts with Judge Lifland, isn't it true that
- there is not one word of those contacts with Judge 23
- Lifland in any of the court records? 24
  - A. I'm sure that's true. I suspect that's

Page 168

Page 169.

Page 166

true. I believe it.

- Q. Isn't it true there is not one word of the 2 3 contacts with Judge Lifland in any of the Trust's own reports to Judge Lifland? 4 5
  - A. I'm sure that's right.
- 6 Q. Isn't it true that there is not one word 7 of the contacts with Judge Lifland in any of the Manville board minutes?
- 9 A. That I don't know. But I'd have to look. 10 I don't know.
- Q. Did you review the board minutes after 11 they came out? 12

MR. STENGEL: The Manville board meeting? BY MR. BERNICK:

- 15 Q. Manville board minutes. I'm sorry. The 16 Manville Trust board minutes.
- 17 A. At the time I'm sure I did. I don't 18 remember what they said.
- O. Isn't it true that there is not one word 19 20 about the meetings or contacts with Judge Lifland in 21 any of the Manville Trust board minutes?
- 22 A. I don't know.
- 23 Q. Isn't it true that there is not one
- 24 document that was created by the Trust that reflected the contents of your contacts with Judge Lifland?

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proceed. Are you aware of any document that reflects 2 any kind of advice received by the trustees on the 3 question of whether consummation should proceed? 4

A. I have no personal knowledge.

Q. Do you recall anything at all that was documented concerning advice?

A. I have no recollection.

Q. Let's talk about the decision to proceed with consummation. Are you aware of any board minute or any piece of paper that in any way, shape, or form actually reflects the decision-making of the Trustees to proceed with consummation of the plan on time?

13 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 14 question.

15 THE WITNESS: I have no personal 16 information.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- 18 Q. Do you have any recollection of that at 19 all?
- 20 A. No recollection. No, I'm sorry.
  - Q. Let me just ask you, as we went forward after consummation, it's true, is it not, that there

were continuing, that there were continuing 23

discussions about whether to ask Judge Lifland to 24

stay execution of the plan because the Trust couldn't

Page 167

- A. I don't know the answer to that either. I 1 2 don't remember.
- 3 Q. You have talked about the fact that Manville objected to any prospect of consummating, delaying consummation of the plan, right?
  - A. Yes. I certainly did.
- Q. Yeah. The same thing is true of the plaintiffs' lawyers, that they didn't want to delay the consummation either?
  - A. That's right.

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- Q. So there are people who have kind of 11 weighed in on the question of whether the 12
- consummation should be delayed, correct? 13
- A. They had very strong opinions. Yes. 14 Q. Okay. Are you aware of any documentation 15 of those objections by Manville or by the plaintiffs' 16
- 17 lawyers, any documentation of those objections in any...
- of the board minutes?
- 19 A. I'm not personally aware. No.
- Q. Are you aware of any document that's ever 20 21 been created by the Trust that reflects those
- 22 objections?
- 23 A. I have no personal knowledge. No.
- Q. Let's talk about the advice that the board 24 got on the question of whether consummation should

handle all the litigation?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

> THE WITNESS: I think that's right. BY MR. BERNICK:

- O. In other words, after the consummation took place the claims started to come in and the litigation started, later on in 1989, to start to roll in, correct?
- 10 A. The claimants didn't initiate very much litigation. Very little from the claimants. 11 12
  - Q. But the other company --
  - Co-defendants.
- Q. -- the other asbestos companies started 14

15 to --

- That's right. As co-defendants. 16
- O. And the Trust at that time considered 17 whether to ask for court intervention, correct? 18
- A. As I recollect, that's right. 19
- Q. And in point of fact, until Judge 20
- 21 Weinstein stepped in on his own in the middle of
- 1990, the Trust never asked for court intervention to 22
- put a stop to the litigation or a stop to payment 23
- obligations, correct? 24
- A. No. We did not formally seek a stay. 25

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O. Okay. And no formal report was made to the Court prior to the time that Judge Weinstein stepped in in 1990, no formal report was made to the Court that expressed the Trust's concerns that it was running out of money, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I can't speak -- I'm not certain about that. I don't know. I don't remember. MR. BERNICK: Were there more --

THE WITNESS: -- whether it was or it was not. The documents would have to indicate that. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Was there more contacts with Judge Lifland after consummation?

A. Yes.

17. Q. Is there any record that was ever kept to 18 your knowledge of any of those contacts?

A. No.

Q. Let me ask you something. You personally had files from the, your activities at the Manville Trust, correct?

A. That I have personal files? Yes. Sure.Q. You kept personal files while you were at 23

24 the Trust, right? Page 172

Q. After consummation -- strike that. Did you ever have a discussion with Mr. Austern or anyone 3 else at the Trust about not recording in the minutes 4 discussions about whether to consummate the plan on 5

A. No, I do not.

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Q. Do you recall having discussions with Mr. Austern about whether not to record in the minutes the Trust's decision to not seek court relief 10 after consummation?

A. No. I do not.

12 Q. I need to ask you a few questions about 13 this period of time after consummation and maybe we'll take a break for lunch if that's appropriate. 14

MR. STENGEL: Okay.

BY MR. BERNICK:

17 Q. The Trust gets consummated, the plan gets 18 consummated at the end of November 1988, right?

A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. And at that point the claims start to come 21 in to the Trust, right?

22 A. We started receiving claims after 23 consummation, so yes, in January or February, 24 something like that was when we really started

getting claims.

A. Sure.

Q. And is it true that after you left the

Trust, you took some of your personal files with you?

A. I took two small boxes of files. Yes.

Q. Do they still exist today?

A. No, sir. They don't.

6 7 Q. Was there some direction or did you ever discuss with Mr. Austern or anybody else at the Trust that the contacts with Judge Lifland probably shouldn't be recorded in any of the Trust's meeting minutes? Did you ever talk about that with Mr. 11 12 Austern?

A. I have no recollection of that 13 14

conversation at all. 15

Q. Did you ever talk with Mr. Austern about whether the contacts with Judge Lifland should basically not be written down anywhere? You ever talk about that with Mr. Austern?

A. No. I have no recollection of such a 19 20 conversation. No.

21 Q. Do you deny that such a conversation took 22 place?

23 A. I'm telling you I have no recollection of 24 ever having such a conversation about whether or not I should or should not write something down.

Q. And the claim volume swelled throughout 1989, correct?

A. I think that's right.

Q. And basically the claim volume was so enormous that the Trust literally could not keep pace in settling all the claims, correct?

A. Oh, that's right.

Q. And a backlog developed, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And it grew, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. And the Trust's funding problems that you 12 have described didn't get any better, they got worse? 13

A. They got worse.

15 Q. Okay. And because the Trust's funding 16 problems were getting worse, the Trust decided to try 17 to make some contacts with the plaintiffs' lawyers to 18 convince them of the financial problems with the 19 Trust, correct?

20 A. That's right.

Q. And isn't it true that you have said in

22 writing that you didn't think that the Trust's financial problems were appreciated by the 23

plaintiffs' lawyers until 1990? 24

A. I may have said it in writing in '90 but

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certainly it was '89 and '90. Yeah.

Q. And obviously if the plaintiffs' bar didn't appreciate the Trust's financial problems until 1989, the plaintiffs' bar didn't appreciate the Trust's financial problems prior to consummation, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form.
THE WITNESS: I don't know what they knew.
But I guess that would have to be so. I mean, one
would follow the other. Yes.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. In 1989, in order to convince the plaintiffs' bar that the Trust's financial problems were real, you and others went on the road to make a series of presentations, true?
  - A. That's right.
- 17 Q. That's kind of like, I think it was 18 sometimes called the road show?
- 19 A. Sort of. Yes.
- Q. And you went to --
  - A. We traveled. Yeah.
- Q. And you went to different parts of the country in 1989 and folks who knew the finances of the Trust made presentations about, basically the fact that the Trust was never going to have enough

1 A. Of course.

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Q. So your asking the plaintiffs' lawyers to hold off from taking steps to get money from the Trust, isn't that a little bit like asking the fox to guard the hen house?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't think the analogy works at all, but your point I presume is that we were asking them for forbearance and -- that may be foolish, but it's hardly a fox in a hen house.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well, I asked Mr. Austern, I said I know this is a colloquialism, but isn't that like asking the fox to guard the chicken coop. I guess it wasn't the hen house; it was the chicken coop. And his answer was, you mean asking plaintiffs not to file claims? I suppose it would be characterized that way.

It could be characterized that way, right?

A. Not as I understand the analogy, but that
 doesn't make probably much difference.
 O. Well, the net result of all these road

Q. Well, the net result of all these road
show presentations was it did become pretty apparent
to the plaintiffs' bar that the Trust might run out
of money, right?

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money, it was going to run out, right?

A. That there was an incredible mismatch between liabilities and funding. That's right.

Q. And the basic effort or the reason why these presentations were made was to convince the lawyers that maybe they should hold off their efforts to press forward on their claims so actively so that the Trust would have an opportunity to catch up, right?

A. That's right.

Q. And a person looking at that situation could say, and fairly so, that once again, that's kind of asking the fox to guard the hen house, right?

A. I don't see that analogy working there, but -- I wasn't the only one giving these presentations, I might add, and so I don't exactly understand what you are analogy is.

Q. Well. What you are asking the plaintiffs' lawyers to do is to hold off, forbear from trying to get the Trust to pay money, right?

A. From forcing us into litigation where we would have to resort to that as our means of running the Trust. Yes.

Q. But the plaintiffs' lawyers regarded litigation as a tool for getting money?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And the net effect was instead of holding off in prosecuting their claims, there was a virtual stampede of claims in 1989, correct?

A. There were an enormous number of claims filed in 1989. That's right.

Q. And in fact, one of the reasons why there was a stampede in 1989 was that when the plaintiffs' lawyers learned when the Trust might run out of money but was still paying on a FIFO basis, everybody wanted to get their money before the bank ran out, right?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't know what was in their minds. There was certainly a lot of claims filed.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well, but that's, in point of fact, you have written on the subject of what happened in 1989 and 1990, correct?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. And in fact what you wrote was that it followed like night and day, that the smart lawyers would employ every legal effort to get their clients'

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claims to the Trust while there was cash available?

- A. Yep. I'm sure that's how you said that. It makes sense to me.
- Q. You made that presentation in a seminar paper that you gave before all kinds of lawyers, the Andrews Seminar, correct?
- A. I don't know where I made it, but I'm sure that sounds like something I would have said.
- Q. And your own assessment was that the effect of making all these financial presentations that talk about the Trust running out of money was that the plaintiffs' lawyers were elbowing one another to get first in line to get the money before it ran out, right?
  - A. I presume that's so.
- Q. Well, that's certainly what your analysis was at the time, correct?
- A. Yes. I think that's right.
- 19 Q. Now, I believe you told us that no request 20 was made of the court to give the Trust relief from 21 these pressures, correct?
  - A. No. There was no formal request.
- 23 Q. Okay. And informally, did you ever ask in 24 sum and substance, did you ever ask Judge Lifland, please stop this process?

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MR. STENGEL: Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: I don't understand what you 3 mean.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well, you said you didn't make a formal request of the court, right?
  - A. No, I did not.
- Q. So the Trust then had to contend with the volume of claims and the volume of litigation on its own, right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And one of the ways in which it contended with the volume of claims and the volume of litigation was to agree to the consolidation of cases being brought against it, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And the idea of agreeing to consolidation 19 was that it would relieve or reduce the burden to the 20 Trust of having to defend a whole bunch of individual 21 cases, you group them all together, you defend them 22. all at once, right?
  - A. Yes.
- 24 Q. But in point in fact what happened is, once the cases became consolidated, the plaintiffs

A. When those conversations occurred about what the court could do, etcetera it was always put back that it was inappropriate to do it, it would require a vote of the beneficiaries to change the whole plan, he just wouldn't hear of that.

Q. But you never actually asked him to go ahead and do it anyhow, correct?

A. There was no formal petition filed for that, no.

Q. But there was no, there was no specific request that was made even in your informal meeting, saying, Judge Lifland, we want to you do it anyhow?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Oh! I don't know if those words were said. Certainly there was conversation. many times about the fact something has got to be done about this and you are the only person who can do it. I can't do it, Judge. You have to do it.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- 21 O. And none of those discussions were ever recorded anywhere, correct, to your knowledge? 22
- 23 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 24 Q. Now, the Trust ended up responding to docket pressures on its own, correct?

Page 181

used that as a vehicle for asking for trials and then asking for settlements of all the cases that were 2 consolidated, right? 3 4

A. If they could put it in those posture.

Yes.

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- Q. Well, that's exactly what they, did right?
- Where they could. Yes. Α.
- Q. And it got to be so bad that Mr. Austern 8 9 communicated to you, saying, we shouldn't agree to consolidations anymore, right? 10
  - A. I think that's -- yes.
- O. And isn't it true that as a result of 12 these docket pressures, your own people wrote that 13
- the Trust was paying inflated values in order to 14 15 resolve claims that were in litigation?
  - A. To avoid litigation? Yes.
  - Q. Yes. I'm sorry?
- To avoid litigation, yes. 18 A.
  - And they were right, right? O.
- 20 I'm sure they were. Α.
- Okay. Now, once again the Trust continued 21
- to pay out money throughout the whole period of time
- before Judge Weinstein stepped in, correct? 23
  - Yes. Α.
- 25 And again because there was no relief, the Q.

Page 184 Trust was obliged to pay 100 cents on the dollar, Q. The answer to that is yes, correct? 2 2 correct? A. Yes. I guess it is. Yes. MR. BERNICK: Do you want to have some 3 A. If we had it. 3 So once again, even post-confirmation, 4 4 lunch? isn't it true that the effect of paying the early 5 MR. STENGEL: Yeah. 6 6 claimants was to create discrimination against later THE WITNESS: Yeah let's do that. 7 claims? 7 MR. STENGEL: Where are you? 8 MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the MR. BERNICK: Let's see, it's a little bit 8 9 question. 9 before 1. Quarter to 1. If we can kind of take a 10 THE WITNESS: It added to the mix. 10 little, however much time you need for lunch. We 11 BY MR. BERNICK: ought to go off the record but however much time you need for lunch, we should take. 12 Q. I'm sorry. 12 A. Each payment, of course, added to the 13 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. shift of the mismatch. I'm sorry. 14 MR. BERNICK: At the same time, if we can 14 15 Q. Yes. The mismatch between assets and 15 take a shorter lunch, I think I can finish up, you liabilities got worse post-confirmation, correct? 16 16 know, early afternoon. 17 THE WITNESS: Good. A. That's right. 17 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record and the time 18 Q. There continued to be inequities between 18 19 early claimants and later claimants in terms of how 19 on screen is 12:52:48. 20 they were paid? 20 (Whereupon, at 12:52:48 p.m., the 21 A. In how they were paid. That's right. 21 deposition in the above-entitled matter was recessed, 22 Q. And there continued to be discrimination 22 to reconvene at 1:15 p.m., this same day.) 23 between claimants in terms of how they were paid? 23 24 A. How they were paid. 24 25 25 Q. And the amounts that they were paid? Page 185 1

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Within time zones, there was discrimination geographically because who could get to trial and who couldn't. That's how our court system works today.

# BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well, that's how it ended up working under the plan that was executed, correct?
- 10 A. Yes. It's how it works with lots of other 11 kind of cases in this world, too.
- Q. Right. And there was also discrimination as a result of people being earlier claimants versus 13 later claimants, correct? 14
  - Yes.

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- 16 O. Okay. Is it also true that no one method was followed in evaluating claims? 17
- MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 18 19 questión.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- 21 Q. Claims that were in litigation were 22 resolved in a different way than claims that were not 23 in litigation, correct?
- 24 A. The pressures of the time I guess dictated that. Um-hmm.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:34 p.m.)

3 Whereupon, 4

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MARIANNA S. SMITH,

5 the witness on the stand at the time of recess, 6

having been previously duly sworn, was further examined and testified as follows:

**EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR** 

DEFENDANT BROWN & WILLIAMSON (RESUMED)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record. And the time on screen is 13:34:58. And this is tape three.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- 13 Q. Ms. Smith, I want to talk to you a little bit about the role of the plaintiffs' lawyers in activities of the Trust before Judge Weinstein stepped in. Do you remember when it is that Judge
- Weinstein issued the stay against further payments by 17
- 18 the Trust?
- A. I remember it was during the ALI meeting 19 in May, must have been of '91. Might have been '90.
- I think it was '91.
  - Q. 1990, would that be -
  - A. '90, okay. It was May.
- 24 Q. The year before you ultimately left?
  - A. Yes. That would be right. I was there a

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year. That's right. Yes.

O. I think you have noted in your own writing 2 about the Manville Trust that the plaintiffs' bar, that is the plaintiffs' lawyers, have been a powerful influence on Trust activities over time?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Would that be a fair statement?

A. I think that's fair. Uh-huh.

O. And the fact that the plaintiffs have been a powerful influence on Trust activities has created what you characterize as an irreconcilable conflict of interest. The Trust is obliged to act in a way that treats claimants and their lawyers as

beneficiaries, at the same time faces the prospect of litigation from those same beneficiaries and that creates a conflict. Would that be a fair statement?

A. It's a very serious conflict. Yes. I think so.

19 Q. Are you familiar with the fact that 20 Mr. Austern concluded, in writing about the activities of the plaintiffs' lawyers, that they were 21 guilty of self-dealing in connection with the 22 23 . resolution of the pre-c claims?

24 A. I don't remember the use of that word, but 25 I certainly know that there was, maybe I should ask I'm sorry. It's 24, not 25.

2 A. All right. Go back one. May of '95. 3

Q. Yes. You see this is a letter that

Mr. Austern wrote to Dean Macchiarola on May 31 of 1995?

A. Yes.

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Q. And for your information, are you familiar with the fact that Dean Macchiarola was in the process of writing a law review article on the Manville Trust?

A. No. I did not know that. But I just now saw the cover so I presume that's what that was when we were looking for this exhibit.

Q. And I'll represent to you that the draft of the law review article was sent to Mr. Austern for review and he wrote this letter in response.

A. Okay.

Q. And he talks about the draft law review article and if you see on the third paragraph it says in our case, the unfairness was particularly

21 perverse. On page C-383 of the Manville

22 Corporation's second amended and restated plan is a

23 list of the Asbestos Health Claimants Committee

24 consisting of 20 asbestos health claimants lawyers,

without exception, these lawyers represented most of

you what you are talking about. Maybe I'm confused what you mean. Excuse me.

Q. Okay. That's a fair question. If you take a look at Exhibit 35 in your book.

MR. STENGEL: We don't have it.

BY MR. BERNICK: 6

Q. You don't have 35. Well then, it's hard to take a look at it.

MR. STENGEL: We can speculate.

THE WITNESS: We can just guess.

BY MR. BERNICK: 11 12

O. That's not really the right one.

13 A. No. It's Macchiarola.

14 Q. Do you want to tell me which one? It's 15 Exhibit 25.

A. Ah, now we're back to this book.

MR. STENGEL: No, we're back to another book we don't have yet.

THE WITNESS: I see. Don't have the book.

MR. STENGEL: Not far from Dean 20

21 Macchiarola, but --

THE WITNESS: This is '95. I would never

23 have seen this before. 24

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BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. This is not right. This is wrong.

the 17,000 claimants. --

A. Right.

Q. - who filed lawsuits. It goes on to say the plaintiff reorganization, insofar as it disposed of pending asbestos health claims, was in large

measure written and supported by the Asbestos Health 6 7

Claimants Committee.

A. That's true.

Q. Do you see that?

Yes, I do.

Q. And he goes on to the next page after the

quote to say thus, the Manville plan called for 100 12 percent payment to the clients who of the attorneys 13

who are members of the committee. The appearance of 14 this is unfortunate and the self-dealing is even 15

16 worse.

Do you agree or disagree with

18 Mr. Austern's assessment that the prominent

plaintiffs' lawyers who represented the pre-c 19 claimants had, were guilty of self-dealing in 20

connection with both the negotiation of the plan 21

document and then what became the expedited 22 23

resolution of the pre-c claims?

A. I don't know that that's what that refers 24 to, the expedited resolution of the pre-c claims. I 25

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think he is talking about 100 percent payment for the 2 clients of those attorneys. I think that's what he is talking about.

Q. Okay. Well, would you agree with Mr. Austern that the involvement of the plaintiffs' lawyers both in the drafting of the plan and then ultimately in the receipt of the 100 cents on the dollar for their clients' claims, that that represents self-dealing on their part?

A. Well, it certainly has a very bad appearance.

Q. Would you agree that the appearance is that of self-dealing?

A. Well, it may be. Yes.

Q. Okay. He goes on to say in the next document, which is the Exhibit 25, an August 15, 1995 letter, again to frank Macchiarola, he goes on to talk about all of the legal fees that have been earned by the plaintiffs' lawyers and at the end of the letter, he says: I note that the article remains untitled, that is, Macchiarola's article. I have some suggestions for a title. And he goes on to say I'll restrain myself from offering them to you, except for one, have you considered Pigs at the

Trough, and that's a pretty obvious reference to the

Q. Okay. And recognizing that you have, you know, close friends and strong ties among that group that you have represented in the past, would you agree that one of the major problems that the Trust faced was the economic incentives that the plaintiffs' lawyers had to quickly process their clients' claims in order to get paid promptly and as much money as they could?

A. No question.

Q. Okay. Is it also true that the determination of the plaintiffs' lawyers, both for themselves and on behalf of their clients, was so great that they were prepared to basically take steps that hastened the depletion of the Trust's assets just to get their claims paid first?

MR. STENGEL: Objection. Lack of foundation.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. As you understood what was happening in the Trust at the time.

A. I presume you mean they would hasten this by forcing litigation, if they could get court dates, they would take them. Is that what you are referring 24 to?

25 Yes. In point of fact what happened in

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fact of the plaintiffs' lawyers earning a lot of fees.

Well, I don't know what Dean Macchiarola's article was about but there were lots of pigs at the trough. They weren't just plaintiffs' lawyers.

Q. Just, not just plaintiffs' lawyers?

A. No. They came in all different color suits.

Who were some of the other pigs at the trough?

A. I think there were pigs at the trough representing virtually every group of claimants, not just the claimants but every group of creditors in the bankruptcy. I think the bankruptcy lawyers themself. I think the lawyers who represented the futures. There were lots of pigs at the trough.

Q. Okay. That's one of the problems the Trust had, wasn't it?

A. Yes. Lots of pigs at the trough.

Q. Well, we asked Mr. Austern who the pigs at the trough referred to, and he said in this particular case it referred to the plaintiffs' lawvers?

A. I suspect he was in this particular

1989 was the plaintiffs recognized that if they could 2 get court dates they would jump ahead of the FIFO queue, correct?

A. Right. Exactly.

And the net result was if they could jump ahead in the FIFO queue with court dates, they would get settled earlier than they would have been --

A. That's right.

9 Q. - and they would get their money 10 earlier, right?

11 A. That's right. They could get moved up on

12 the payment queue. 13

Q. And the plaintiffs' lawyers and the claimants were so anxious to do that, that they continued the net, even though they recognized that the Trust was running out of money and that other claimants, including maybe some of their own clients later on, might not get paid the same amount of money?

A. That was their conflict of interest problem. Yep.

Q. And so active was the interest of the plaintiffs' lawyers to get paid soon, that they also didn't take your own advice that they ought to slow down? They didn't really do anything different as a

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result of all the road shows that you guys put on in 1989, did they?

- A. Well, I don't know that they didn't do anything different, but certainly when they could get court dates, they took them.
- Q. Are you aware of anything that they did differently as a result of any of your entreaties in 1989?
- A. I know that they took payment over time, instead of payment demanding cash at the time, and the reason for the Weinstein cases being a problem were that those guys in New York wouldn't take payments. It would never work out like it did if they would have. Those cases would have been settled.
- Q. So basically you had lawyers who were not even prepared to give the Trust more time to pay. They still wanted to get their payments right away, even if it meant that a judge had to step in, right?
  - A. Well, that was the Brooklyn cases. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Isn't it true that all of the different alternative payment plans that the Trust developed before Weinstein stepped in were all objected to by the claimants' lawyers in principal part?

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MR. STENGEL: Inconsistent with the prior testimony.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Well isn't it true that the Trust came up with a series of across-the-board payment deferral plans -- apart from working out individual deals with individual lawyers, the Trust came up with new ways of spreading out payments that would apply across the board, correct?
- A. We attempted to come up with a variety of means of paying people over time so that we could stretch the payment out, stretch the money out. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And isn't it true that the, that none of those plans were acceptable to the majority of the lawyers who were prosecuting the claims?
- 16 A. I would say that no single plan was 17 acceptable to everybody. That many of the different 18 groups of plaintiffs' lawyers accepted one plan or 19 another.
- 20 Q. Okay. And that was still not sufficient 21 to put the Trust in the position where it was able to keep current with settlements, correct? 22
- 23 A. It could not, we did not have the capacity 24 to pay all the Brooklyn claims, which is exactly the reason we couldn't settle them, because they wouldn't 25

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A. Some group of them I'm sure objected to everything. That's their nature. They would. 2 O. I see.

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Q. Was there any alternative payment plan that the majority of the claimants or their lawyers agreed to before Weinstein stepped in?

- A. You mean in any formal sense of agreement?
- Q. Yes.
  - I think not. A.
- Trust came up with a bunch of them, didn't Q. they?
  - A. Oh, yeah.
  - Q. And they all fell on deaf ears, essentially, correct?

A. Well, I wouldn't go that far. Certainly

there were a number of settlement groups that they were to be paid out over 10 years, heavy loaded on the rear end. There was all kind of things and they agreed with that, so you can't say they all disagreed and that they all fell on deaf ears, because they didn't.

20 21 Q. Well, but for, obviously the majority of 22 them declined to accept, refused to accept the

Trust's alternative payment plans, because otherwise Weinstein wouldn't have had to step in, correct?

A. No. That's not true.

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take payment over time on our settlement offers.

3 A. That's exactly where we were at when 4 Weinstein intervened in, that May.

- O. Now, Mr. Macchiarola is a current trustee of the Trust, is he not? 6
  - A. As far as I know. I don't know for sure.
- 8 O. And it was Mr. Macchiarola's observation 9 and this is in Exhibit 35 now, if you want to page through Exhibit 35, you see that he wrote a law 10 review article on the Trust? 11
  - A. Yes. I saw that before. Uh-huh.
- And it's published in January 1996? 13
  - A. Uh-huh.
- 15 Q. And do you see that if you take a look at the first page, halfway down you have got the, 16
- 17 basically acknowledgments by the author of the
- contribution of different people. And he says in 18
- particular, I also want to thank Karen Van House, 19
- Cardozo class of 1997, and my colleagues Patricia 20
- Houser, David Austern, Karin Croft and Mark Lederer. 21
- Moreover I would like to thank my fellow trustee for 22
- reading the article. And also he gives a couple of 23
- other people and then he also thanks Jack Weinstein. 24
- And I'll represent to you further it's 25

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been Mr. Austern's testimony that he was given an 2 opportunity to comment on drafts of the article and 3 that's why you saw the letters.

A. I mean -- David was, yes. That's right.

5 Yes.

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Q. I'm sorry. Oh, I want to get a particular part of that so I don't have to have you read. Do you see on page 603?

A. That's 603 of their numbering?

Q. Of the article.

A. Okay. Okay.

Q. It says, it talks about the FIFO queue.

And it says a little bit towards the back end of that carryover paragraph: The pressure to settle encouraged other attorneys to bypass the FIFO queue and file suit. Claimants and their attorneys found it in the claimants' best interest to litigate at first chance. Thus from its formation the FIFO queue

was compromised, do you see that?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Is that consistent or inconsistent with 22

your own understanding at the time you were executive

23 24

A. No, that's right. I would agree. That's

25 right.

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agree or disagree with that statement based upon your

A. I'm sorry. I don't see where you are reading that part.

MR. STENGEL: This is the first one of that next paragraph.

THE WITNESS: Oh, the next paragraph, okay. If you think that held hostage by the plaintiffs' bar means that it was throughout litigation, then the answer is yes, if that's what

BY MR. BERNICK:

you think that means.

And the effect of the threat of litigation was that because the Trust effectively could not defend itself in all of those lawsuits, once the litigation threat was mounted by the plaintiffs' bar in 1989, it effectively put them in a position of being able to dictate to the Trust what claims would be settled, correct?

A. Because they could break the FIFO queue.

They could break the FIFO queue, correct? Q.

22 Α. That's right.

23 Okay. It essentially put them in the 24 position also of exerting huge leverage over the

terms of settlement, correct?

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Q. It says, quote, "settlements made under docket pressure were disproportionately large." Do 3 you see that?

A. I do.

Q. Again, is that consistent or inconsistent with your own understanding at the time?

MR. STENGEL: I'm going to object to the form of the question.

9 THE WITNESS: I'm not so sure that that's 10 true.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well, is there any factual analysis that you have ever seen that says that it's not true?

A. No, but you asked me for my impression, and my impression is I'm not sure that's true.

Q. Okay, is that all that you can say?

A. That's right.

Q. Okay. You have never seen an analysis 18 that would either confirm or dispute this claim? 19 20

A. I have no recollection of one.

Q. And it goes on to say, describe the number of payments that were made and then says, "the Trust

23 in essence was captured and held hostage by the 24 plaintiffs' bar," obviously then referring to the

litigation process that unfolded in 1989. Would you

They had only had so much leverage. If you want to call it huge, that's whatever it was. Yes.

Well, it's whatever it was because they had the ability to actually take the case to trial and if they took the case to trial, just the trial of the case itself created a huge cost for the Trust, correct?

A. Yes.

10 In its last year before Weinstein stepped in the Trust was spending a million dollars a week just defending cases, right? .12

That's, I think, some number like that I

14 remember. Uh-huh. 15

Q. And the result of, that's the kind of thing that when the article says the Trust in essence was captured and held hostage by the plaintiffs' bar, that's a fair statement, when you think back to how the claimants and their lawyers used litigation as a way essentially of forcing the Trust to settle certain claims and on whatever basis got it negotiated under those circumstances, correct?

A. Well, basically what you are saying is how it happened. I find the terms held hostage and captured to be, mean an awful lot of different things

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to different people. What you are saying is exactly what happened. The threat of litigation and the 2 3 expense of litigation changed the terms of the mission, which is what we talked about three hours. 4 5

Q. Okay. And in that respect, and with that meaning to those terms, you would agree with Mr. Macchiarola's observation?

A. If that's what that means.

Q. I'm sorry.

A. If that's all that means. Yes.

Q. Okay. And in point of fact, I think that 12 13. you would agree, would you not, that somebody who has got a case that they filed against you on the 15 courthouse steps, particularly a consolidated case that involves hundreds of people on the courthouse 17 steps, they have got a lot of ability to demand a 18 higher price in order to resolve those claims than 19 they would if the case were not in litigation at all, 20 correct?

21 A. If indeed they are really prepared to go to trial, the answer to that question is yes.

23 Q. Okay. Now, the plaintiffs' lawyers who 24 were prosecuting these cases were some of the very same plaintiffs' lawyers who had prosecuted cases

Was Ron Motley ever involved in any consolidated. 2 litigation that came to the courthouse and the Trust .3 had to settle in 1989 and 1990?

> Α. Yes.

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Which consolidated case?

He was involved, he would have been the trial lawyer in the Humphrey cases in Beaumont,

Q. And those were settled as part of the Cimino settlement?

. A. Yes.

What about Scotty Baldwin? O.

Α. Scotty Baldwin had -- no, I don't think any of the -- well, I can't remember. Unless there might have been some out of Biloxi, Mississippi. I'm not sure. Maybe so. But, I mean, it's possible. I just don't remember.

Q. Mr. Glass, you remember Mel Glass of the Trust? The claims --

20 A. Oh, oh, the claims guy. Yes. He was 21 several layers down. Yes.

I would disagree with that.

prosecuted by Ron Motley, correct?

O. Okay. That's a case that was being

A. He would have been the person who would

Q. It was his observation that the values that were paid in the Cimino case were inflated by reason of docket pressure. Would you agree or disagree with that?

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successfully both against Manville and against other asbestos companies, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. And the people who were using the litigation system in the way that Mr. Macchiarola is describing in this article are people who are experts in trying personal injury cases and asbestos cases in particular, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. In fact, the people who Mr. Macchiarola is 10 11 referring to in the article when he makes the statements about being, the Trust being held hostage, 12 the plaintiffs' lawyers were some of the most effective trial lawyers in the country, correct? 14

A. Some of them were. Some of them not very effective trial lawyers at all.

17 Q. Well which ones were the ones that were most effective?

18 19 A. Oh, I think anyone is going to say that a Scotty Baldwin is a very effective trial lawyer and 20 that Ron Motley is; and probably Fred Baron. I don't 21 know that for a fact, but I think so. On the other 22 23 hand I have been advised that Levy, who chaired the committee, doesn't ever go to trial. 24

Q. It's a consolidated trial, correct? That's right. Α.

take it to trial. Yes.

Α.

8 It was settled under docket pressure, was Q. it not? 9

10 A. It was settled after every claim had been looked at and evaluated and finally settled. Yes. 11 But there was pressure from the court to settle. 12 13 There is no question.

There was pressure from the court. And Mr. Glass when he said that the case was paid, he said that the case was paid at levels that were higher than anything that was originally authorized by the Trust, was that accurate?

A. No. I don't think so.

20 Q. Glass was not --21

I think he was wrong.

Q. He was wrong? 22

I think he must be wrong.

Q. Were you personally involved in the 24

resolution of that claim? 25

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Q. Okay. Well, let's just take Ron Motley.

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A. In the final three days of negotiations I 2 was, yes, in Dallas.

Q. Is there any other claim in the entire history of claims resolution of the Trust where you can testify based upon personal knowledge of what happened in connection with the settlement process?

A. The cases in Norfolk before Judge Clark I was involved in the last few days of negotiations with those.

Q. Mr. Glass was not knowledgeable about how the Cimino case was settled?

A. I do not know if he was or not. But if he said that, I think he was wrong.

Q. Well, how do you know?

15 A. Because I relied on Smith and Feeney, who were his superiors, and they were much more 16 knowledgeable than he was.

Q. How do you know they were more knowledgeable?

A. That's their job. They were.

21 Q. Wasn't it true that Mel Glass was the guy 22 who worked up the numbers for the Cimino settlement?

23 A. I don't know. I don't know that. I don't 24 know that.

Q. Do you know who worked up the numbers for

that question divorced of the preface of isn't that what Dean Macchiarola is getting at? I don't think. there is any foundation for her speaking as to what's in his mind.

BY MR. BERNICK:

O. Well, but isn't that a broad, the broader proposition is true, is it not, the cases that were settled where they were in litigation, were cases that the Trust had to pay more on, than cases that were settled in the ordinary course, correct?

A. It's been my experience of how the tort system works in this country. That's right.

Q. Okay. And to the extent that the plaintiffs took advantage of their ability to get access to the litigation system, to the tort system, and push cases to trial, they were able to force the Trust to pay more money than the Trust would have paid if the cases were simply in the settlement process, correct?

A. That's probably true.

20 Q. Okay. Now, do you recall the position 22 that was taken by the Trust -- strike that. You have 23 said that there were other asbestos companies that 24 also brought the Trust into litigation. Do you 25 recall that?

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the Cimino settlement?

They came to me from Smith.

Q. Do you know who worked up the numbers?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Do you know how those numbers compared to other numbers that the Trust was paying to resolve other claims?

A. Again, considering the pressures of the trial court in Judge Parker's court, I don't think those were extraordinary amounts of money paid for those claims. If that's what you, isn't that what you asked me? Or did I misunderstand?

Q. Well, I had thought you said, let me just put the question directly, is or it is it not the case that the values that were paid in Cimino were higher than values that were being paid by the Trust on other cases that were not on the courthouse steps?

A. I'm sure that's probably true. Yes. I'm sorry. I misunderstood your question apparently. Q. And isn't that what Mr. Macchiarola is

getting about when he said that cases paid or claims paid when they were in litigation and on the courthouse steps were paid more than claims that were being settled in the ordinary course by the Trust? MR. STENGEL: Can I have an objection of

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A. Oh yes.

Q. And the way that they brought the Trust into litigation was to file against the Trust what is called a third party claim?

A. That's right.

Q. And a third party claim is simply a lawyer's way of talking about the fact that if you are sued as a defendant, and you believe that somebody else is responsible for the plaintiffs' claim in whole or in part, you as a defendant can go file your own claim against that third party, correct?

O. And in the case of the other asbestos companies, they were facing lawsuits by asbestos claimants, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. And what they did in 1989 when they were permitted to under the plan is they filed third party claims against Manville, true?

That's right.

And Manville took the position, the Manville Trust took the position in 1989 and thereafter that where an asbestos company, where a defendant had settled with the plaintiff, prior to

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judgment, that defendant that settled, that asbestos company couldn't turn around and seek a third party 2 claim against the Manville Trust, correct? 3

A. I believe we did. Yes.

Q. And on the basis -- that was an analysis 5 6 that Mr. Austern did, right?

A. Yes. I would guess that's where it came from. Somebody in the shop. Yes.

Q. On the basis, in other words if you are a defendant and you settle before judgment, you can't turn around and sue somebody else, right?

A. I think that's the position he took.

Q. And that's the position that the Trust took with the result that very, very few claims ended up being properly presented to the Manville Trust by the asbestos companies because for the most part, they settled before judgment, correct?

A. Most of them were settled. I'm sure. Few of those cases were tried in those years. Yeah.

20 Q. I have to ask you a little bit about the 21 negotiations for a new plan and new procedure after Weinstein, Judge Weinstein stepped in. It's true, is 22 it not, that after Judge Weinstein stepped in there 23

24 was an effort to put together a class action

settlement which would change the way the claims were

1 correct?

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A. That was the agreement that was reached in I guess what? Late summer of '91? Something like 3 that.

Q. And in doing so, the Trust ended up agreeing with the plaintiffs to a different way of settling claims, correct?

A. I think that's right.

Q. In other words, the Trust wants to get out of the tort system. The claimants' lawyers know that the tort system can advantage them:

A. That's right.

Q. Although not all of them at once. So the 13 claimants' lawyers say well, if we are going to go 14 out of the tort system, there are things that we 15 want, too, fair statement? 16

A. That's fair.

O. And one of the things that the claimants wanted in the class action settlement discussions as of the time that you were there is that they wanted a system that would basically pay their claims out according to more of a formula, a formula or matrix?

A. As a matrix. Yes.

Q. A matrix. And under the matrix, certain 24 claims would have certain values that were

Page 211

paid?

That's right.

And is it also true that in connection with that effort, one of the principal goals of the Trust was to get the Trust out of the tort system?

A. That's right,

That basically the Trust concluded that so long as it was threatened with being taken into the tort system, it couldn't conduct its settlement business, fair?

A. That it would not be able to survive litigation, no matter what else we did. That's

right.

Okay. Litigation, essentially by 1989, if not earlier, the Trust understood that litigation was the enemy of the Trust's survival, fair statement?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form. THE WITNESS: It could not fulfill its mission with litigation as the driving force, to be court-docket-driven. That's right.

BY MR. BERNICK:

The Trust succeeded in the negotiations as they stood as of the time that you left. The Trust succeeded in obtaining an agreement that would essentially take the Trust out of the tort system,

predetermined and preset, correct?

That's how a matrix operates. Yes.

And the matrix also spelled out exactly what the claim had to say and provide in order to qualify for different levels of the matrix, correct?

A. I think that's true, but it's, it's a misstatement that that's what the plaintiffs sought for and seeked and wanted. The plaintiffs accepted the matrix. They didn't go out and set out to get one.

Q. I see. Well, they certainly sought out to 11 get a situation where the burden of filing claims 12 would be reduced from --13

A. Yes.

15 Q. -- what it was previously, correct?

Yes, that's right. They did.

Q. And one of the things they got in the: negotiations was that in fact, in order to make a claim in the future, a claimant did not have to provide as much individual detailed information as had been true previously, correct?

I think that's true. Yes.

22 Okay. Now, that was again a decision that 23 the Trust made, was it not, that is to agree to that 24 25 type of procedure?

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 A. I think the Trust agreed to that type of procedure in the sense of negotiating, not just with the claimants' lawyer, but with the futures attorney at the time, with all the players. Yes.

O. But the decision that the Trust made in connection with the class action settlement to allow the claims to be filed with less individualized detail, that was a decision that was up to the Trust to make during the negotiation process, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

> THE WITNESS: I think that's right. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Okay. Nobody forced the Trust? No court order forced the Trust to go down that road, did it?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: There was not a court order to go down the road.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. That was a judgment that the Trust made in order to negotiate a deal that they thought was favorable to the Trust, correct?

A. It was a part of the negotiated results. 25 Yes.

Page 216

were conducted concerning the proposed class action 2 settlement, correct?

I believe that's right.

Q. And those fairness hearings took place before Judge Weinstein, true?

A. I presume so. I did not attend those hearings.

Q. Okay. But you understood that they were taking place --

A. Yes. That's right.

-- did you not? And during the course of the hearings, isn't it true that Judge Weinstein inquired into the history of how the Trust had operated because it was part of the backdrop for the proposal to change things, correct?

A. I think that's right.

Q. Okay. And testimony was taken concerning the claims resolution procedures, concerning how much money had been spent, and the like, correct?

A. I think that's right.

21 Q. And after all of what was done was done 22 before Judge Weinstein, he then issued an opinion 23 about fairness in the back end of 1991, correct?

24 A. I presume that's true. I don't really 25 remember his opinion. But I guess that's right.

Page 215

- Q. Okay. Now, when Judge Weinstein became 1 2 involved, there was first the stay in, I think you 3 said May of 1990, correct? 4
  - A. I think so.
- 5 O. And from May of 1990 until the latter part 6 of 1991, various proceedings took place before Judge 7 Weinstein, correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And those proceedings included a special masters proceeding before Judge Frankel?
- 12 Q. Judge Frankel was appointed by Judge
- Weinstein as a special master, correct? 13 14
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. And he was asked by Judge Weinstein to look into the solvency of the Trust, correct?
- A. That's right. 17
- 18 Q. And Judge Frankel in turn took testimony 19 on that subject, correct?
- 20 A. He did.
- 21 Q. There was something of an investigation 22 conducted through Judge Frankel into the issue of 23 solvency, correct?
- 24 A. I guess that's how -- yes.
- 25 There were also fairness hearings that

Page 217

- Q. And isn't it true that during no part of 1 that process, to your knowledge, during no part of that process did anyone ever bring to Judge
- Weinstein's attention the fact of these

5 off-the-record meetings with Judge Lifland, correct?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to form. 6 7

THE WITNESS: I do not know if they did or not. I mean, I did not.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Okay. Do you know of anyone else who 10 11 might have? 12
  - A. No, I do not know they did.
- 13 Q. Do you know of anyone who described to Judge Weinstein the Trust's concerns with 14 consummating the plan in 1988? 15
  - A. No, I do not know.
- Did anyone bring to Judge Weinstein's 17 18 attention the Trust's, the fact that the Trust was 19 concerned about the inequities surrounding the payment to the pre-c claims on the terms that they 20 21 were paid?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 22 23

THE WITNESS: I do not know. 24 25

BY MR. BERNICK:

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O. Do you know whether anyone brought to Judge Weinstein's attention any of the decision-making process within the Trust concerning whether the plan should be consummated? And whether the plan after consummation should be stayed because the Trust was running out of money?

A. I --

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I have no knowledge of that. I don't know...

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Well just, there has been an objection to form here, so I'll ask you this. We talked this morning at some length about the decision-making of the Trust leading up to whether the plan should be consummated, do you recall that?

18 A. Uh-huh.

Q. Respond orally for the court reporter.

20 A. Yes, I do.

21 Q. Do you recall whether any of that was ever

22 brought to Judge Weinstein's attention?

23. A. I personally did not and I have no

knowledge that anyone else did.

Q. Okay. Same question with regard to the

Page 220

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

Ż THE WITNESS: I have no recollection of that.

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Judge Weinstein ultimately issued his opinion, correct?

A. Yes. I think so.

9 O. That M 12 deal.

> Α. (Witness looks among documents.)

Did you read his opinion? 11 O.

When was it issued? Α.

13 It was issued in I believe it was June of Q. 14 1991.

> A. Then I would have.

Do you recall that --

MR. BERNICK: (Aside) It's not marked or anything?

BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Do you recall that in the opinion, Judge 20 Weinstein makes a series of comments about the 21 operations of the Trust? 22

A. I don't recollect that at this point. I 23

24 have not seen nor thought about that opinion in years

so I would have to go back and read it.

period after consummation. After consummation, the Trust remained concerned that it was running out of money and the claims were not being paid on the same 4 basis, correct? 5

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of anyone who ever brought that to the attention of Judge Weinstein?

MR. STENGEL: Object to the form.

THE WITNESS: I personally did not and I don't know of anyone else who did.

BY MR. BERNICK:

O. Did it ever occur to you, Ms. Smith, now even Judge Weinstein is involved and he is going back over the history of this Trust, did it ever occur to you yourself to say, we should tell Judge Weinstein the full story of what happened within the Trust before consummation? Did it ever occur to you?

A. I have no recollection of that.

O. Did it ever occur to you after 19 20

consummation to say to the Trust or others at the Trust, gee, we ought to bring to Judge Weinstein's

attention all of the problems that we faced after the 22

consummation, all the problems we faced because 23

different claimants were being paid on a different 24

25 basis? Page 221

Q. Do you recall that the opinion was critical --

MR. BERNICK: (Aside) Yeah, that's it. It should be. No. Everything is missing. BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. Do you recall that he was critical of the Trust's operations prior to the time that he entered into the process?

A. I personally at this moment recall nothing about that opinion.

Q. I'm going to read to you a statement out of the opinion.

A. Okay.

He says at page 180, "To the extent that cases were settled due through Claims Resolution Facility, plaintiffs' attorneys exercised considerable and effective influence over the Trust's. settlement and payout practice." Do you agree or

disagree with that statement? 19

A. It's true.

Q. Do you recall that -- maybe I've got 21

another thing here that I can use -- that he was 22 critical of the fact that the Trust had available to 23

it computerized data-processing capabilities, but 24

when it came to settling the pre-c claims prior to 25

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November 1988, it relied upon handwritten notations and memos?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to form. THE WITNESS: I don't remember that. I don't remember that being the case.

BY,MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Do you recall his statement at page 181 that many of the pre-petition claimants had received roughly full compensation for their injuries from the co-defendants during bankruptcy, nevertheless, their attorneys were able to obtain large additional amounts from the Trust consuming all of its liquid resources? Do you recall his stating that at page 182?
- A. That was his conclusion. I don't think he is right, but that was his conclusion.
- Q. Did the -- strike that. Did you ever see any written analysis demonstrating that he was wrong?
- A. I certainly saw the stuff that came from the ACF about the kind of, because many of our claims, of our pre-c claims had already been settled by the ACF, and I certainly saw their documents of what they had paid as compared to what our people were agreeing to pay, and so I think he was wrong 25 because those are many of the same claims.

Page 224 Q. Okay. He goes on to say at page 183: To

- avoid the expense of litigation and the risk of judgment, the Trust sought to settle. Settlements obtained on the steps of the courthouse invariably
- 5 cost more. Do you remember his making that 6 statement?
  - A. I don't remember it, but it's a true statement. Whether it's with this case or with others, that they invariably cost more. Yes.
- 10 Q. Judge Weinstein made all these different findings in his opinion, correct?
- 12 A. I presume that's where you are reading 13 from, yes.
- 14 Q. Okay. Do you recall that Judge Weinstein 15 also took steps to change the personnel who were 16 running the Trust?
  - A. I don't understand what you mean.
- 18 Q. Do you recall, for example, that he asked 19 that all of the Trustees resign?
- 20 A. He said that he would like to have their 21 resignations in my presence because he would like to 22 replace them with his own Trustees. Yes. He did say 23 that. I do.
- 24 Q. And in point of fact, the only trustee from the earlier days who continued was Mr. Markey,

Page 223

Q. Yeah. But do you ever see any analysis showing that in fact he was wrong?

MR. STENGEL: You mean after the fact? THE WITNESS: You mean after the fact of this? No.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. After the fact, somebody went back through the record and said look, he is wrong?
- A. No. No. Not that I know about. I don't remember -- if that was done, I don't remember it.
- Q. He goes on to say at page 183 that representatives of the Trust made clear to select 12 plaintiffs' counsel almost as soon as this Trust began operations that Trust assets were insufficient. As a result there was an urgency by claimants to assemble huge numbers of claims quickly and push them out to early settlement or judgment before the money ran out. The result was a frenzied offense by the plaintiffs' bar to dispose of claims by the hundreds of thousands at one time and collect these before the

Trust went broke. Do you remember his making that

- 22 statement? 23 A. I do not remember the statement. No.
- Q. Is that an accurate statement? 24
  - A. It's very close to the truth.

correct?

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- A. Chris. Markey. That's right.
- 3 Q. Do you remember why it is that an exception was made for him?
  - A. He just refused to leave.
  - Q. I see. Isn't it true that there was concern that Mr. Markey needed the money?
  - A. Yes, there was.
- 9 Q. Judge Weinstein also asked for your 10
  - resignation, correct?
- A. No. He did not. In fact, I was urged to 11 12 stay. 13
  - Q. You were urged to stay?
  - A. That's right.
  - O. Did you ever become apprised of
- discussions that took place between Judge Weinstein 16 17
  - and Mr. Tyler concerning your compensation package,
- the severance package? 18
  - A. Oh yes. Ace Tyler? Yes.
  - Q. Yes. And isn't it true that when that
- 21 process became a protracted one, that is, determining
- what the severance package would be, that Judge 22
- 23 Weinstein threatened to eliminate the severance
- package in order to get this thing done? 24
  - A. I don't know how that might have come

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brought claims against Manville for asbestos-related injury? 3.

A. You are talking about.

MR. STENGEL: Objection. Lack of foundation.

THE WITNESS: You are talking about the company?

BY MR. BERNICK:

10 A. I have no knowledge of that. I don't 11 know.

Q. When you came on board at the Trust, did you learn that this was a defense, that is, the defense that says that a smoker who is an asbestos claimant is responsible for his smoking and therefore that Manville's liability is less, is that a defense that you came to learn about when you joined the Trust?

A. I don't know that that, that that is exactly the way it would have been phrased at the time. That they were responsible for it, therefore. Certainly it was in one of the negotiating tools for lowering the value of a claim, that they were smokers.

Q. Okay. What you are saying is when the

Page 232

Q. Okay. Did you ever hear anyone at the 2 Trust discuss or say words to the effect that gee. 3 the smoking discounts that we are able to obtain are 4 not enough or are inadequate for any reason? 5

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I have no recollection of that. At all.

BY MR. BERNICK:

10 Q. Did you ever say that to anybody?

A. Not that I can remember. I just don't --11 12 I don't think so.

Q. Okay. If the Trust were following regular 13 procedures, according, as you understood those 14 procedures, in every case involving a smoker, the 15 16 Trust should have sought to obtain a discount, 17 correct?

18 MR. STENGEL: Objection. Lack of 19 foundation.

20 BY MR. BERNICK:

Q. If you know?

I think the answer to that is yes. 22 Α.

Q. Now, when the Trust was facing litigation, as lawsuits were brought against the Trust after it opens its doors for operations, and the litigant or

Page 231

Trust sat down to litigate settlements with claimants who had smoked, the fact that they smoked was used as an argument by the Trust to settle the claim on a lower, at a lower level, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And was that true throughout the period of time that you were at the Trust?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Did you view it as one of the Trust's obligations in resolving and paying for Manville liability only, to take a look at any case brought by a smoker and where appropriate, to seek a discount for smoking?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Was that part of the regular procedures that were followed by the Trust?

A. Yes. And had been at ACF and any of the 17. other settlements, so to speak. 18 19

Q. Did you ever take the position to anybody that the discounts that had been, that had been obtained by the Trust for smoking were insufficient?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I have no knowledge of that. BY MR. BERNICK:

Page 233

the claimant was a smoker, under the Trust documents, 1 isn't it a fact that the Trust could raise whatever defense it felt was appropriate in defending against that claim? 5

A. Yes, they could have.

O. In other words, as a general proposition, if a claimant chose not to settle, but to litigate. at that point the Trust could use whatever arguments it felt were appropriate in litigating the claim, correct?

A. As I recollect, the document says they are to apply the state law, so I'm sure that, you know. that you can apply any defense that's legal under the law of that state and that would be one of them.

Q. And did you realize and did you know when you were at the Trust that one of the defenses that was available to the Trust, and that the Trust used. in the case of smokers who litigated was that cigarettes were responsible for some or all of the claim that was being made? Did you know that that -

A. Do I know as a fact that that happened? No. I do not know as a fact that that happened.

22 O. Was there discussion within the Trust that 23 that was a defense that was available to the Trust? 24

A. And that that should be used to lower the

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- Trust knew or didn't know about cigarettes or smoking and health during the period of time that you were 2 3 there; correct?
  - A. No, I am not.
  - Q. Am I correct in my statement?
  - A. You are absolutely right.
- 7 Q. Okay. Have you learned that in more 8 recent years a significant number of tobacco company documents have been produced in litigation and made 9 available publicly? 10
  - A. Yes, sir. I read the newspaper.
- 11 Q. You read the newspapers. Beyond reading 12 the newspapers, have you ever examined any of the, 13 any documents at any time? 14
  - A. I have never --
- -- written or produced by any tobacco 16 O. 17 company?
- A. The only documents I have ever seen was 18 when the Congressman from Virginia released all those 19 20 documents, I think that's what it was, and they were 21 on the computer screen and I looked at them and 22 happily did not read them, but I saw them.
- 23 Q. Okay.
- 24 Α. That's the only ones I can think of.
- 25 O. Okay. But as you sit here today, can you

Page 240

- would have done something differently back during the period of time that you were there if they had known something that they know today about smoking and 3 health, that's again something you cannot speak to, 4 5 correct? 6
  - A. I cannot speak to that.
  - Q. Okay. Let's talk about just a few more questions. Did you have any contacts with the tobacco industry back during the period of time that you were executive director of the Trust?
    - A. No. I don't think so.

MR. STENGEL: Other than purchasing cigarettes for her own consumption.

THE WITNESS: Other than a carton at a time, yeah.

BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. What brand did you smoke?
- 18 A. I think I smoked Benson & Hedges during 19 those years.
  - Q. Are you aware of any contacts that took place between anybody representing or affiliated with the tobacco industry on the one hand and anybody else at the Trust on the other?
- 24 A. Not that I know about.
  - Q. Are you aware of any representations of

Page 239

- testify to the contents of any tobacco industry document of any kind, really?
- A. No, sir. I cannot.
- O. You weren't consulted in connection with the filing of this lawsuit?
  - A. No, sir. I was not.
- Q. You weren't consulted in connection with 7 the continued prosecution of this lawsuit? 8
  - A. No, sir. I have not been.
- 10 Q. You have never sat down to determine what, if anything, the Trust learned that was new about 11 smoking and health or about tobacco or about asbestos 12 that led to the filing of this lawsuit? 13
  - A. I know nothing about this lawsuit.
- Q. Okay. And therefore you couldn't speak to any of those matters, that is, what the Trust knew 16 now versus what the Trust knew back then or whether they learned anything new, that's not something you 18 have personal knowledge or acquaintance with,
- 20 correct?
- 21 A. None.
- 22 Q. Am I correct?
- 23 A. That's absolutely right.
- O. I take it then that you were also not in a 24
- position to talk with us about whether the Trust

Page 241

- any kind that were made to the Trust by the tobacco industry, directly or indirectly?
  - A. No, I'm not.
  - Q. Are you aware of any activities of the tobacco industry that affected Trust operations back during the period of time that you were an executive director of the Trust?
  - A. No. I don't know of any impact they had on us at the time. That I have any knowledge of.
  - Q. Okay. I want to take you back to the time immediately after consummation of the plan but before the Trust paid out any money. Are you back there now?
    - Okay. A.
  - O. We are kind of at the very end of '88 or the very beginning of '89. At that time is it fair to say that the Trust was facing the threat of an onslaught of litigation?
- A. Well, certainly we knew that was one of 19 the clear possibilities. We started receiving claims 20 in, I guess it would be December or January. 21
- somewhere in that range of time. The plan 22
- 23 specifically said how many days from the filing of
- the claim they could bring a lawsuit, and what we 24
- became aware of pretty quickly, that if we had a 25

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staff of thousands, we couldn't process claims fast enough to meet that deadline because it was at, it was a poorly created piece of work, frankly.

And then there wasn't going to be very many more days until the co-defendants could start pulling us in and that was going to start happening so we knew that litigation was potentially out there. Yes.

- Q. It was just a question of time before it was going to hit the Trust?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And would it be fair to say that that was, the number one threat to the Trust in 1989 was being brought into the litigation system?

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the question. We have already sort of been over this, haven't we?

MR. BERNICK: I don't know if I asked precisely that question. We are getting near to the end. Do you have an objection to the form of the question? I don't know how in the world -- is that at all unclear to you that the number one threat to the Trust in early 1989 was being dragged into the court system by literally thousands of claimants? That was the number one threat, fair?

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have agreed to that type of procedure? 1 2

MR. STENGEL: Objection to the form of the 3

THE WITNESS: I think you would have to know an awful lot more than what you just gave me to answer that question.

## BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. A matter of speculation on your part? To comment on that now?
- 10 A. Well, you know, the likelihood of increasing the money, the opportunities of success. 11 12 I mean, all those kind of things are factors in whether or not the plaintiffs' bar is going to respond favorably or tell you, you know, forget it. 14 15
  - So --Q. You can't speak to that?
    - A. Yeah. I can't speak to that.
- 18 Q. Do you recall that shortly after
- 19 consummation that there was -- well, strike that and
- start over again. Basically the plan documents 20
- themselves called out that each claim was going to 21
- 22 have to be made through a proof of claim form, correct? 23
  - A. Yes.
- 24 Q. So everybody who is a lawyer representing anybody who is a claimant knew that if they wanted to

Page 243

THE WITNESS: That was the number one threat.

#### BY MR. BERNICK:

- Q. Okay. And the principal priority of the Trust at the time was to try to convince people essentially not to do that, right?
  - A. Slow the beast down. Yes.
- O. And did anyone ever propose to you or anyone else at the Trust that the Trust should hold off on settlements, hold off settling the cases so that the Trust could go file its own lawsuits, third party or other kind of lawsuits in order to spread the cost or risk to somebody else? Did anyone ever propose that to you?
- A. Certainly there was the proposal for the first to slow things down, to just slow the settlements right down, it's not so much how much you pay, it's how fast you have to pay it, kind of an argument. So that we could bring third party or implead other defendants, I don't have any recollection of that.
- Q. If somebody had proposed holding off on settlements so that the Trust could pursue third party claims, based upon your knowledge of how the plaintiffs' bar was operating at the time, would they

Page 245

- get their claims processed, they were going to have to file a proof of claim, right? 2
  - A. That's what the plan required. Yes.
  - Q. And that would have been out there known to everybody ever since the plan had been proposed, correct?
    - A. I believe so.
  - Q. So any lawyer who wanted to take even minimal steps to make sure that they were prepared to file their claim had plenty of time in order to make sure that their clients had proof of claim forms completed? Did I say that right or did I say claimants versus lawyer? Forget that.
    - A. Yes.
- Q. Let me re-ask the question. Any claimant 15 or any lawyer who wanted to get their claim filed and 16 processed in a timely way knew long in advance of 17 consummation that they had to get their ducks in a 18 row and put together a claim form, correct? 19
  - A. I think that's right.
- Q. Okay. So there really wasn't any excuse 21 for a, even a modestly diligent lawyer not to have 22 23 their claim forms ready, correct?
- A. Well, perhaps that's how you define 24 diligent, but there certainly were a lot of excuses, 25

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but you are right. I think if someone set their mind 2 about it, they'd have them done, yeah.

Q. Okay.

They could do it. Α.

Q. In point of fact, isn't it true that one of the defenses that was available to the Trust for claims was the statute of limitations defense?

A. The statute of limitations defense in what regard?

Q. If somebody wanted to litigate against the Trust, they had to file, they were subject to a statute of limitations defense? You know what the statute of limitations is?

14 A. Well of course I do.

> Q. Right.

16 A. You don't have to insult me. I'm just --17 I'm trying to figure in what context you are using that. Statute of limitations when this were exposed, when they filed a claim? I mean, I don't know what 20 you mean.

21 Q. Didn't the plan of reorganization call for 22 claimants to file their claims, their proof of claim 23 forms within 30 days of the effective date of the plan? 24

A. I'd have to look at it. I don't remember.

Q. Do you recall that there was a provision

A. I would say they were extremely anxious.

1 2 Q. And they were worried that if the plan 3

were not consummated on time -- it -- under the plan -- strike that. Under the plan, the Trust took responsibility for resolving all of the former

Manville asbestos health claim liabilities, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. And Manville basically was able to operate as a company free and clear of those liabilities, correct?

A. That's right.

Q. And in exchange, they had to pay certain moneys to the Trust over time and they had to give the Trust certain other assets?

A. That's right.

15 Q. And a certain portion of their stock belonged to the Trust, correct? 16

A. That's right.

18 Q. Okay. But having agreed to commit those assets, essentially Manville was then able to go 19 20 forward and conduct its business without the threat 21 of litigation, correct?

A. That's exactly right.

O. And that was perceived, as you understood it through talking with the Manville folks, that was something that you knew was a very important feature

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that dealt with statute of limitations, that if the claims were not filed within 30 days of the effective 3 date of the plan the Trust could raise a statute of 4 limitations defense?

A. I do not remember that. I'm sorry. I mean I would have to look. I just don't remember.

Q. Why don't you give me half a minute. I'll go off the record for a minute.

(Recess.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record and the time on screen is 14:46:38.

(Recess.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: On record and the time 14 on screen is 14:49:28.

BY MR. BERNICK:

15 16 Q. Ms. Smith, a couple of other things. You made reference to the fact that when there was discussion in 1988 of not going ahead with consummation of the plan that you got a pretty

vigorous reaction out of the people who represented 20 21

the Manville Corporation, correct? 22

A. Yes.

23 Q. And would it be fair to say that the

24 Manville Corporation was very anxious that the plan

be consummated on time?

Page 249 of the plan for Manville?

A. Extremely so.

Q. Okay. And they themselves were worried that if the plan were not consummated in time, that could very negatively effect their going forward stock value, correct?

A. There were many, many, many meetings with their investment bankers and our investment bankers and explanations of why indeed we needed to have consummation when we did. We had to hold the asset together, we had to keep the value of the stock up, we had to keep the company running because otherwise there would be no money for the beneficiaries, it didn't make any difference what we did.

O. And the reason that Manville was so exercised was that they didn't want to see the value of their stock negatively affected and they didn't want to be threatened with any continuing liability in the event that there wasn't money for these people in the Trust, correct?

A. I think that's - that's sound. Yes.

Q. Now, the question of these contacts with Judge Lifland, as an attorney, did you, did you feel

24 that it was close to the line of, you know, an

improper ex parte contact to be having so many of 25

these conversations with Judge Lifland without the benefit of a record or formal notice to any party?  Did you feel that was close to the line?  A. It may have been close to the line, but I reported to Judge Lifland. I didn't, I had not been in the litigation of the bankruptcy. I was in the Trust that reported to him and he was, certainly expected to know what was going on on a regular basis and to have those kind of conversations and so we did. And it may have been close to the line. I don't know.  Q. Well, did you feel at the time it was close to the line?  A. I didn't feel intimidated about doing it to the point I didn't do it. Q. Did you ever talk about that with him? That is, whether these meetings were in fact proper?  A. I don't think so.	
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19 Q. When no formal notice was given to anybody	
20 else?	
21 A. No. There wouldn't have been.	
22 Q. No formal notice was given to any	
23 claimant?	
24 A. And no formal notice was given when	
25 Lifland met with Silverman or when Lifland met with	ķ
23 Email filet with Silverman of when Emails met with	
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Page 251	
l Levy either.	ľ
Q. But that was never discussed with him?	Į,
3 A. No.	, in the second
4 MR. BERNICK: Okay. I think that that's	Š
5 all I have.	
. 6 MR. STENGEL: You don't need to consult	
7 again, do you?	į.
8 MR. BERNICK: No.	
8 MR. BERNICK: No. 9 MR. STENGEL: Thank you.	
8 MR. BERNICK: No. 9 MR. STENGEL: Thank you. 10 MR. BERNICK: Thank you.	
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